

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



**TAXES, WAGES, COSTS**

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RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



# ON EVERY JOB

## There's a Laugh or Two!

Several Local 77 boys sent in clippings of this verse from the pen of the able columnist, Carlton Fitchett, which appeared in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and we expect that all our linemen members will like it.

### THE LINEMEN

By Carlton Fitchett

The lineman is a hardy soul whose efforts we are praising. He spans the earth from pole to pole with speed that's most amazing. His job is tough; he seldom tires because he's in condition, and though he's always pulling wires, he's not a politician.

He hangs to poles by leather straps to make insurance double. While other gents are shooting craps his game is shooting trouble. When storms keep other folks indoors—a howling gale or snowing—around the clock he does his chores to keep the "juice" a-flowing.

To struggle upward is the goal of youngster and old-timer, but he who shinnies up the pole is not a social climber. And in the midst of snow and sleet and bitter freezing weather he struggles hard to make ends meet and fasten them together.

When blizzards strike and lines are down he mans his battle station, and works alone afar from town in "splendid insulation". Until fatigue has laid him low he sticks right at his labors so we can use our radio or phone our next door neighbors!

\* \* \*

Joe Nyce has been a member in good standing since 1915, and spent a good many years working for Seattle City Light. When he retired recently, one of his Brothers was moved to commemorate the occasion with this poem.

### AN ODE TO JOE NYCE

From Diablo

Joe's taken a clearance from Yesler Sub,  
He's been there since the days of the old arc  
tub;  
When Cedar Falls and steam plant carried all  
the load,  
And the Upper Skagit hadn't even a road.  
When the only high voltage that came from  
this vale  
Was from getting too close to an old skunk's  
tail.

But things have changed since Joe was new  
At loading turbines and M. G.'s, too;  
Our speed was good if the frequency track  
Didn't wander so far that it couldn't come  
back;  
When 60 cycles was merely a name,  
And 50 cycles worked almost the same.

But tie line loading and time control  
Has given the dispatcher a different role;  
He phones on the carrier to get the dope  
On the weather from the Rockies to Pacific  
slope;  
And City Light's power once supplied our nest,  
But we're now tied in with the whole North-  
west.

One day, down at Gorge, I cut in a machine;  
Either I was late or the needle was mean;  
I phoned to Joe, "I've cut in 23,"  
But Joe just said, "Are you telling me?"  
We know all about it—it was 2:05—  
And, boy! am I glad I am still alive!

My regulators rattled and my meters turned  
around

To see if Yesler Sub was still on the ground."

One time P. S. closed in at Canal,  
Joe phoned to me, "Did you get that, Al?"  
My meters rocked from pin to pin,  
My regulators stopped, then started again.  
I said "I got something, but am OK now."  
Joe said, "P. S., just cut in, and how."

When the lightning was playing tag, south of  
town,

With our lines from Tacoma and bringing  
them down,

The linemen patrolled them and said "OK,"  
Took off their spurs and drove away;  
Joe phoned to me, said, "Al, stand by,  
For I'm going to cut in on Tacoma tie.

"She may be grounded, she may be crossed,  
We may stay in, and we may be lost."  
So I braced myself on the edge of the chair,  
On the line ammeters I fixed my stare,  
I knew that Joe would do his stuff  
If the weather was bad and the lightning  
rough.

Joe fixed his visor over one eye,  
Like a gladiator bold, he was ready to try.  
He called South Sub, said "Ken, cut her in,  
If Skagit can take it, maybe we'll win."  
Ken's mind was filled with hope and dread;  
He closed the switch as a prayer he said.

But the elements won, the lightning laughed,  
The generators roared 'til I felt the draft,  
The line amps swung at a merry pace  
And spilled reactive all over the place.  
That the line was clear had been our hope,  
But Joe phoned up, said "Al, no soap."

So we've had some fun when things went  
wrong,  
And Joe's ready wit has helped us along.  
We'll miss his voice and counsel wise  
When the storms blow in from the western  
skies.

We will think how Joe's sitting in his den  
Waiting 'til the lights come on again.  
And we'll wish him luck, and patience, too,  
While we do the best that we can do.

AL COULTER,  
L. U. No. 77.

\* \* \*

### FAR, FAR AWAY

(Parody to "There's a Star-Spangled Banner  
Waving Somewhere.")

There's a line being built in Alaska,  
In the Yukon territory far away,  
That's where Hatfield sent his men to build it,  
And he sure gave them a "cell" of a place  
to stay.

There was Bill and Walt and Hans and Mack  
and Stewart,  
There was Red and Babe and Baur and  
Papa, too—

There's a line being built in Alaska—  
We'll be glad to go home when it's through.

A. J. SMITH,  
L. U. No. 953.

(Now employed by Hatfield Electric, Skag-  
way, Alaska.)

### FAMILY AFFAIR

You Brothers probably wonder what became of old "Slue-foot" Simpson, whom we used to see here, there and everywhere. He is now 84 years old and is living on Bainbridge Island as a caretaker for a beach home for a friend in Alaska. While Al (Mooch-a-dime) Weland, "Patty" Boiland, "Fuzzy" Ward, Sam Hess, Beryl Serdine, Walt Sorensen and I were working on the island he told us this tale, among many others:

While he was seeing America First by way of "side-door pullman" going through Kansas he saw some men building a farmers' line, so he got off and hit the most intelligent-looking fellow for a job, and as usual the answer was "no," so he put the bee on for a "crying dime," one of those thin ones that had been carried a long time.

While he put on his mooch, one of the fellows kind of stood there with a blank expression, not moving and kind of whining, which puzzled "Slue-foot." Suddenly an "up-and-downer" on a pole hollered to the guy "Slue-foot" was mooching,

"Hey, Paw, tell Uncle Henry to slack off on the blocks. Cousin Carl got his finger caught in the rope." The old fellow said, "All right, son."

SMOKIE JOE,  
L. U. No. 483.

\* \* \*

### RHYMED DEFINITIONS

Rations

We shall do with less meats,  
Cut down our coffee and sweets,  
For the sake of our beloved nation;  
And the shortage of shoes  
Shall give us no blues—  
We welcome discomfort for the duration;  
Although rations be meager,  
To accept 'em we are eager,  
As a weapon of tyrants' annihilation!  
A' B'IT O' LUCK—ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. 3.

\* \* \*

### WET MEASURE FOR DRY GOODS

The war work has highlighted the amazing versatility of the Americans. Yesterday's bond salesman is today's cement finisher. Former clerks are now carpenters; accountants are electricians; professional men are plumbers. Reminds us of the time, about a year after repeal of the prohibition amendment, we dropped into a general drug store to purchase swimming trunks. The first garment we picked up had a fancy silk tag sewed in which read, "188 Per Cent Pure Wool!"

### TOOL-SHANTY TALE

Tex Henry, who knows the backwaters of the Gulf Coast well, tells of two Cajon trappers who lived in a shanty-boat. One night the boat slipped her mooring and drifted some distance down the bayou. In the morning Gaspar opened the door, then peered curiously about. "Pierre," he yelled. "We ain' here no more!"

Pierre looked out the window. "Oui," he agreed, "We're 'bout t'ree mile from here, yes."

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. 124.



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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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## Magazine

### CHAT

Despite the fact that this publication has met the problem of all other publications, namely, the paper shortage, we have placed 1,500 U. S. O. agencies in the Army and Navy on our free mailing list. John Less, director, Army-Navy U. S. O. at Savannah, Ga., writes:

"This will acknowledge and thank you for your magazine. We take this opportunity to say that we are sure the service men who visit our club enjoy it to the fullest extent, and appreciate your thoughtfulness as much as we do."

Of course, this is just an illustration of how labor publications build morale. We should not forget that morale wins wars. Any paper shortage that cuts so deep that it takes away the general character of the publication, we think, would be a great mistake.

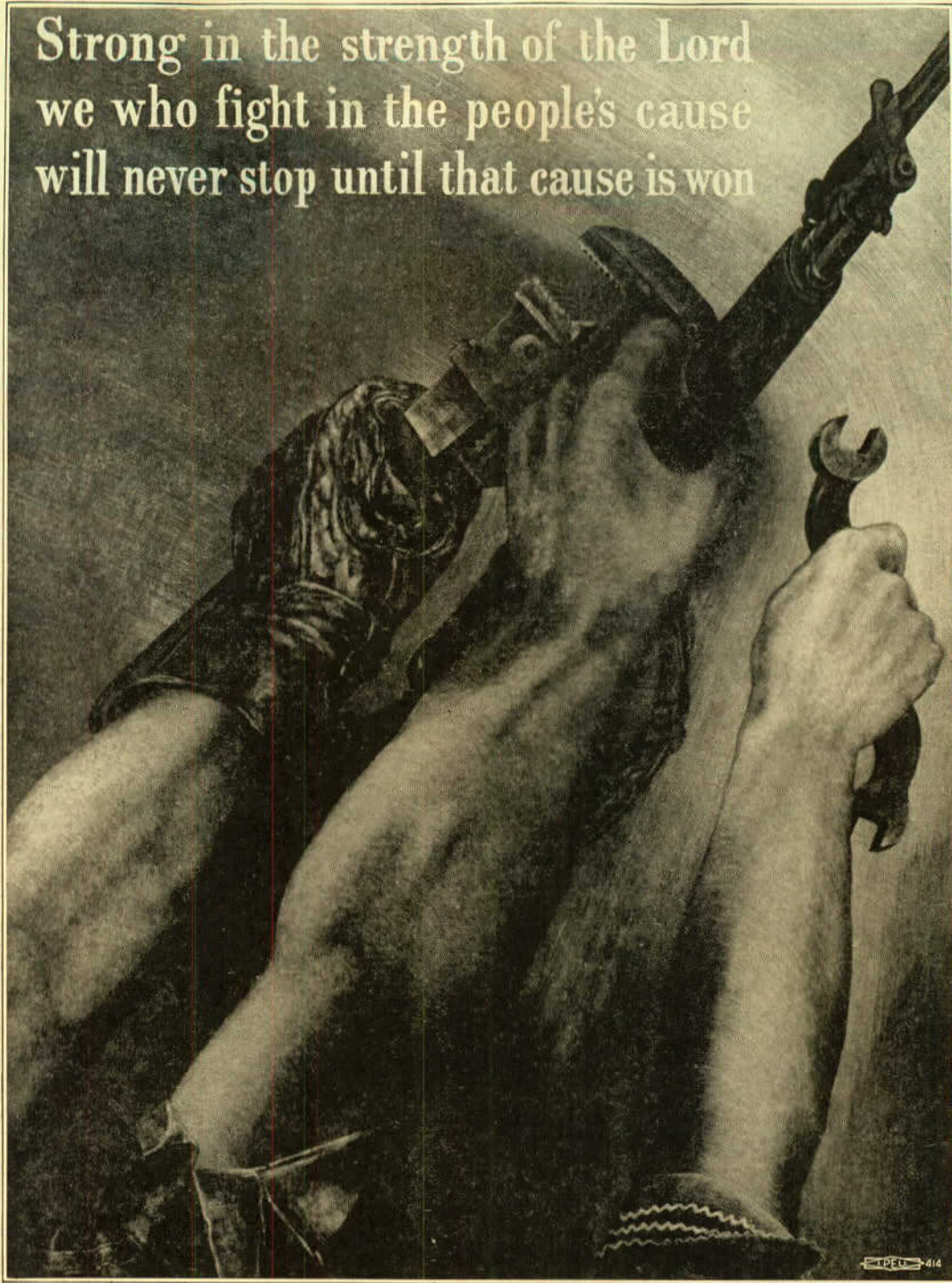
W. E. Thomas, Bloomington, Ill., sends us a pleasant word, as follows:

"I wish to express through the WORKER my thanks to the International Office for my pension, granted January 1, 1943; also my thanks to my Brothers in Local Union No. 685 for the 25-year pin they presented me. Also best wishes to all the Brothers I worked with at the Iowa Ordnance plant, Burlington, Iowa; the Nebraska Ordnance plant, Wahoo, Nebr., and, last, the Vigo Ordnance plant at Terre Haute, Ind."

Our cover photo is by courtesy of the Office of War Information.

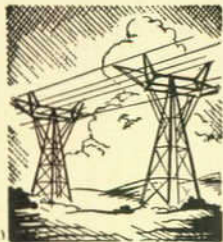


Strong in the strength of the Lord  
we who fight in the people's cause  
will never stop until that cause is won



Courtesy OCD





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NO. 3

## Do TAXES Bear Down Equitably on LABOR?

### I—Government's Problem

IN the year 1943 between \$80 and \$87 billion will be spent upon the war effort. The total bill for building an adequate war machine will reach well over \$200 billion. It has been pointed out that the German war machine cost fully that much over a period of 15 years with materials and labor costs priced at a much lower figure than in the United States.

America is paying the penalty for lack of preparation now in the necessity of duplicating the largest war machine in the world at a terrific and unbelievable speed of construction. Speed always costs money.

#### WISHFUL TAXING

The government faces a dual problem. That problem is first to secure as much payment from current income toward total liquidation of this edifice as possible, and, second, to ward off inflation in so far as it is possible by taxing away the so-called fugitive dollars, possibly reaching from \$16 to \$20 billion, which represent a constant threat toward stabilization.

The system of taxation in this country or in any country has not been founded upon scientific principles. The system of taxation in this country is largely a matter of experience and, like Topsy, has "just growned." There was a time when the nation undertook to secure its revenue from taxes on property or from excise taxes, that is, taxes on imported goods. As national expenses climbed these two sources of income were not enough to meet even the current expenses of the federal government. About a generation ago the income tax system was instituted, and this, of course, ameliorated the situation somewhat. Last year Congress saw fit to apply the principle of income tax to those citizens in the lower income brackets. Two motives impelled the Congress to do this: First, an effort to secure more income for the federal government; and, second, to include wage earners in all prerogatives of citizens, including the right to be taxed.

#### IS THERE JUSTICE?

Now the question arises, since the tax-

Year 1943  
sees new millions paying income taxes. Effects on standard of living

ation system has been largely a thing of growth and more or less a thing of hit-or-miss application, will taxes bear down equitably upon the wage earner?

In the rough, the tax bill of the individual citizens, including the 10 per cent deduction for War Bonds, will total 20 to 25 per cent of the total income:

Victory Tax .....	5 per cent
War Bond deduction .....	10 per cent
Social Security .....	1 per cent
Income Tax .....	5 to 10 per cent
Concealed taxes in the form of gas, tobacco, amusement, etc., possibly .....	5 per cent

The argument, of course, here presented is not one of opposing this system of taxation but to explore its effect upon the wage earner. The federal government has little choice in the press of the present emergency. It must have funds; it must head off inflation, and it must carry on as best it can.

### II—Wage Earner's Problem

Contrary to newspaper publicity and popular notions, the average income of the American wage earner has not been great despite the fact that there has been approximately full employment, much overtime and longer hours.

The RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS has computed some figures drawn from the United States Department of Labor showing the average weekly earnings and average yearly earnings of wage earners for 1942. The table follows:

#### AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS, 1942

Note: The figures on annual earnings below have been computed from data pub-

lished by the U. S. Department of Labor on average weekly earnings in various industries for the first 11 months of 1942 (latest available) with our own estimates of average weekly earnings for the month of December, 1942. The annual earnings shown are, therefore, only rough approximations.

	Average Weekly Earnings for First 11 Months of 1942 (Dept. of Labor)	IBEW's Estimate of Average Weekly Earnings for December	Estimated Average Annual Earnings
Building construction ..	\$41.78	\$45.00	\$2,185
Metal mining ..	39.56	44.00	2,075
Electric power & light ..	39.37	40.00	2,050
Manufacturing (90 industries) ..	37.21	40.00	1,945
Bituminous coal mining ..	34.75	37.00	1,815
Telephone & telegraph ..	33.21	34.00	1,730
Retail trade ..	23.28	23.00	1,210
Laundries ..	20.75	22.00	1,085

Even the so-called prosperous building tradesman did not make an income in 1942 that looks very much like prosperity. He would have had to reach \$2,600 per year instead of \$2,100 to reach the prosperity line.

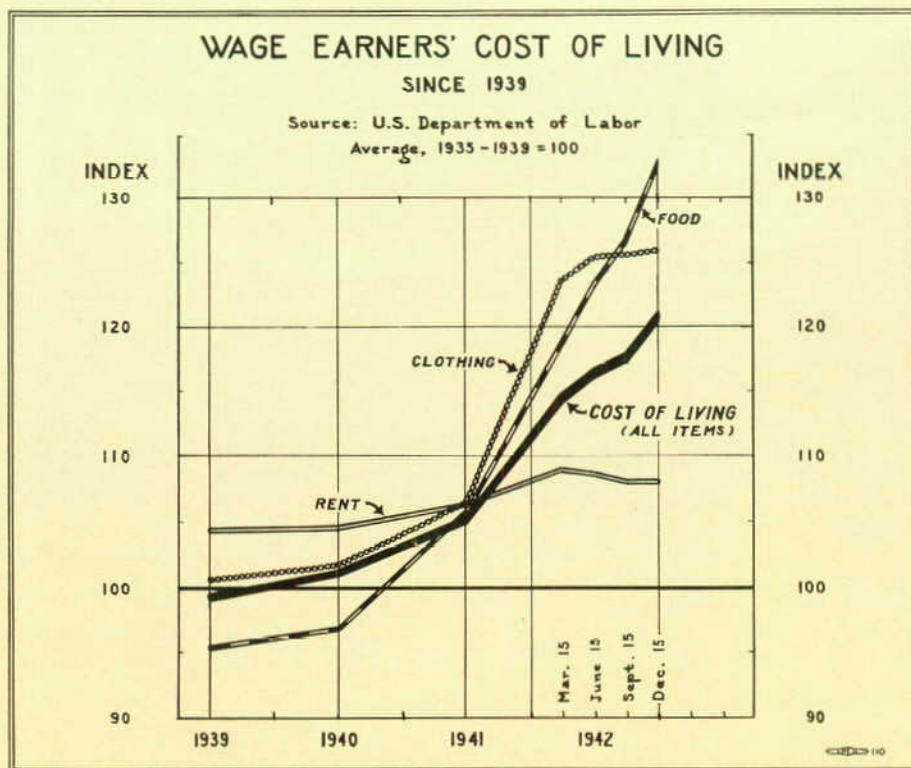
Turning away from this annual income figure for the moment, let us examine the family budget for wage earners as worked out from actual investigation by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California. This budget is considered equitable and scientific. It is worked out on the basis of \$2,600 a year income. On this basis the average wage earner spends 33 per cent of his income on food, 11 per cent on clothing, possibly 24 per cent on shelter, as the following table indicates:

#### FAMILY BUDGET FOR A WAGE EARNER

For man, wife and three children (boy of 11, girl of 5, boy of 2).

Note: The budget below is the Heller Budget (published by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California) adjusted for changes in the cost of various items in living expenditures which have occurred between March, 1941 (the date at which the Heller Budget was priced), and December 15, 1942. The Department of





Labor's Cost of Living Index is used in making the adjustments.

	Annual Cost	Per cent
Food .....	\$866.33	33.2
Clothing .....	291.91	11.2
Shelter:		
Rent .....	\$419.42	16.1
House furnishings .....	82.37	3.2
Fuel, light and ice .....	76.92	2.9
Other house operating expenses .....	46.13	1.8
Total shelter .....	\$624.84	24.0
*Miscellaneous expenses .....	\$772.55	29.6
Total cost, less payroll taxes .....	\$2,555.63	98.0
Payroll taxes .....	52.16	2.0
Total annual cost .....	\$2,607.79	100.0

\*Miscellaneous expenses include personal care, recreation, carfare, cost of maintaining automobile, medical care, education, dues, insurance, church, charity and spending money.

Now then, if one takes an income of \$2,100 a year and deducts from this income 25 per cent in taxes of one kind or another he secures for the wage earner

about \$1,500 a year. This certainly means that every wage earner in this category will have to cut sharply every item in the Heller budget as applied to himself before he can live. He will have to move from the domicile in which he now lives if he can find another, cheaper, one. He will have to have fewer clothes and other necessitous equipment.

### III—The Consumer's Problem

At the same time, while taxes are cutting the income of our wage earners to the bone, the cost of living takes a sharp uprise and the wage earner is ground, so to speak, between the upper and nether millstone of the economic situation. Since 1939 the cost of living has risen practically 17 per cent. It has risen 11 per cent since 1941. The plight of the wage earner indicates hardship and sharp sacrifices that the wage earner is no doubt willing to make for the good of the nation in time of war, but he also wants to be sure that other sections of the population are sharing in this sacrifice equitably.

The following table gives the rise in the cost of living since 1939:

#### COST OF LIVING

Index of Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers (1939-1943) (Average, 1935-1939=100)

	All Items Combined	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, Electricity and Ice	House Furnishings	Miscellaneous
1939 .....	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	101.3	100.7
1940 .....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	100.5	101.1
1941 .....	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	107.3	104.0
1942 .....	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	122.6	110.9

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### IV—The Over-All Problem

Dr. Theodore J. Kreps, of the Graduate School of Business, Stanford University, California, has described the problem in a letter to The Wall Street Journal of February 13.

The table, page 131, summarizes the general situation for the entire country. It was computed from studies of the Office of Price Administration, which give detailed information not only in general but for special groups such as families, single individuals, farm families and non-farm families.

The encircled figure, 16.2 billions, represents only a part of the mischief-making dollars. Other extra purchasing power driving prices upward consists of money which in 1941 went for automobiles and durable consumers' goods that are not available now. These dollars, unless neutralized by additional bond sales or taxes, will wreck the economy.

#### RICH GET RICHER

Suppose we tax extra purchasing power away wherever it happens to be. Whom would we tax? Notice that incomes have increased in the bracket above \$10,000 more than in any other group. This reflects not only the increased number getting over \$10,000 but also increased earnings all along the line because, note well, the average income is also higher.

The extent to which prosperity has reached into the lower income groups is also clear. In 1942 about three million more families and individuals will get over \$2,000 than managed to enjoy that much in 1941.

But there still remain some 25 million income recipients (17,469,000 families and seven and one-half million single individuals) who in 1942 continue to have an income before taxes of less than \$2,000. Their average income is only slightly higher than it was in 1941, being \$1,240 instead of \$1,220. These 25 million families and individuals, constituting more than 60 per cent of our population, are compelled to live on about \$100 a month. Even before the outbreak of this war they paid out directly and indirectly more than a fifth of their income in support of local, state, and federal governments. New taxes have now been placed upon them of such severity that the total government take is perhaps more than a fourth of their incomes.

In addition, they have been hit by far the hardest by recent increases in the cost of living. People in the higher income brackets, more especially those who own their homes, are but moderately affected by inflated prices for meat and groceries. The per cent of their income that goes for food is relatively low. But precisely the rents of workers' homes have increased most, in many cases doubling within the past two years, and those who

(Continued on page 131)



## Idea of ARBITRATION

## Gains New Force

**T**HE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS has been a pioneer in the field of industrial arbitration for nearly a quarter of a century. The Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, founded in 1921, is a going concern. Now that war-time conditions have stressed anew the value of the force of arbitration in industrial disputes, the idea of arbitration, even as a peace-time measure, is on the up-grade.

## SIGNS OF GROWTH

The American Arbitration Association of New York City reports that it has recently installed 1,400 new tribunals to cover every point where there is a vital war agency; that it has recruited 3,000 more men on its voluntary staff of arbitrators.

The American Arbitration Association is a voluntary organization that has been in existence for at least a decade, and has strongly advocated the use of voluntary arbitration as a means of settling all kinds of disputes, not only disputes between employers and labor, but commercial disputes as well. It has in its files a list of 7,000 men known as voluntary arbitrators. The association has also set up an Inter-American Arbitration Commission. This was done at the request of 20 Latin-American republics. The purpose of this commission is to adjust commercial disputes that arise between businessmen of the separate countries. Also the association has set up the Canadian-American Arbitration Commission.

Matthew Woll, Emil Rieve, and Edward McGrady are on the board of directors.

The association is a national organization for the conquest of economic disputes through arbitration. It is an organic part of the self-regulating industrial system of American free enterprise and initiative. It is non-profit-making, non-political and non-partisan. It has no connection with any official organization. The fact that awards rendered by arbitrators acting under its rules of procedure may be entered and enforced as judgments of the court and that arbitration laws are applicable to proceedings held in its tribunals has sometimes given rise to the belief that the association exercises governmental authority.

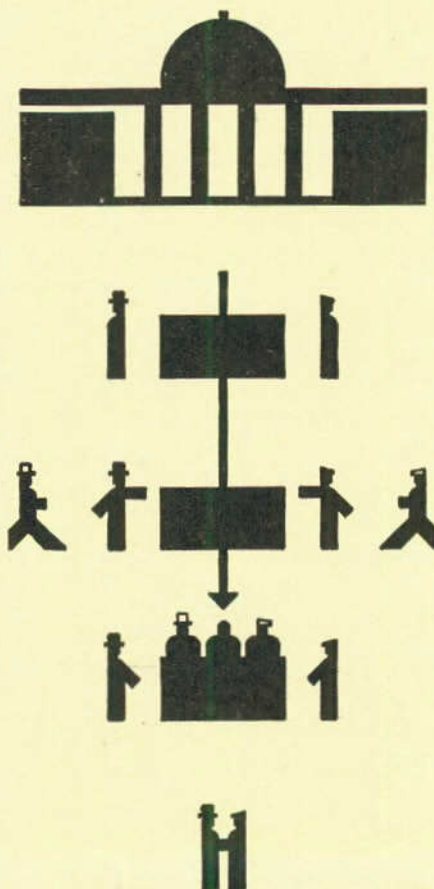
STRICTLY VOLUNTARY

It is a membership corporation of a scientific, educational nature. It operates under a New York State charter. It is a voluntary organization. Its creation was voluntary; its membership is voluntary; its support is voluntary. The use of its

American  
Arbitration Association widens  
functions, and attracts wider  
attention

services is voluntary and the services of its arbitrators are voluntary. Compliance with awards is usually voluntary, as the records show that in only about 2 per cent of the instances is resort had to the court for legal enforcement of an agreement or an award.

The association was established to organize commercial arbitration and to advance its knowledge and use. Its primary purpose was to create national, inter-American and international systems of arbitration and to provide and maintain machinery so a commodity or service could at all times and places be protected against disputes, by arbitration. It was organized to give arbitration a national significance and standing as a method of self-regulation in the American system of free institutions. In 1937, its activities were extended to include labor disputes.



## ARBITRATION

## VIEWED AS SCIENCE

Its long range purposes are to organize the knowledge of arbitration, to provide a basic literature and to promote instruction in the subject and to carry on the research necessary for this purpose. It is created to promote a science of arbitration and to develop a practice within the framework of the new science.

It was organized in 1926 by American citizens who believe in arbitration as the American way of making and keeping commercial and industrial peace within the United States. Business, professional, scientific, civic, educational and labor groups are represented in this endeavor and on its board of directors.

The association is an amalgamation of the Arbitration Foundation and the Arbitration Society of America. The assets and membership of these two earlier groups passed to the new association in 1926. While it is new in name, it inherited the wisdom, experience and interest of men long associated with arbitration. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, from which the association has derived constant support, has a history of arbitration experience begun before the American Revolution.

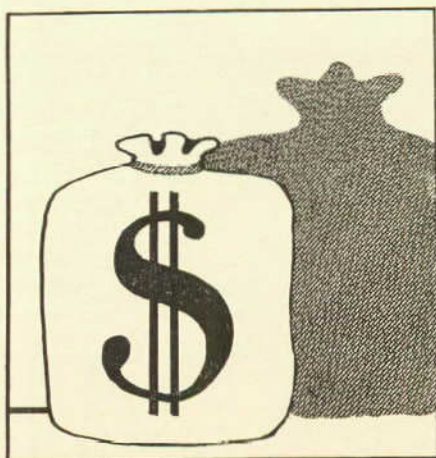
It is managed by a board of directors under by-laws adopted in 1926, in accordance with its charter. It has an executive committee of 10 members that meets every other Wednesday for the consideration of policies and management. The association has the usual standing advisory and administrative committees. The board meets quarterly or upon call of its chairman.

The work of the association is planned by its executive officers, is then submitted to weekly staff conferences and then goes to the executive committee for final approval. Its chief executive officers are a first vice president, an administrative vice president, a vice president in charge of tribunals and an assistant secretary-treasurer, together with department heads.

In the United States the association has arbitration facilities for the settlement of economic disputes in 1,600 cities or communities and in war industries. They are so distributed as to cover every state and the most important production and distribution centers in that state. The headquarters of the association are in New York City. It has branch offices in the following cities, with a branch manager in charge of the office and development in that district: Albany, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Memphis, Tenn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New Haven, Conn.; New Orleans, La.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Nebr.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Oreg.; St. Louis, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Wash., and Washington, D. C.

(Continued on page 130)





# SOCIAL SECURITY 21

## No Feather Bed

Prudent investment  
on cooperative insurance principle  
does not make softies as  
facts prove

written on this subject and presented  
some startling facts.

### McNUTT DECLARES:

The institution of insurance in America, including life, casualty, surety, and fire insurance, always has been and continues to be a stabilizing influence upon our economy. In a brief consideration of insurance there are a few types which strike within my special field of interest, and I shall limit my comments to those forms.

America leads the world in life insurance. If we select only three important forms of life insurance, we find a face amount of more than \$200 billion in force at the end of 1942. The three organizations sharing in this record are (1) the American life insurance companies, writing ordinary, group, and industrial business, reporting approximately \$130 billion in force; (2) the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, reports that some seven million applications for insurance have been approved, amounting to over \$44½ billion worth of life insurance in force as of February 16, 1943—an average of around \$6,000 per application for insurance; (3) the government's Old Age and Survivors Insurance system of the Social Security Board administered under the Federal Security Agency, with its 30 million currently insured persons all together 'carrying' a face amount of perhaps \$50 billion of life insurance in force.

Similarly, under the Veterans Administration, some 500,000 surviving soldiers and sailors of World War I continue to carry government life insurance to the amount of \$2 billion. At the signing of the Armistice in 1918, 4,600,000 of this group were covered against death and permanent and total disability to the astonishing amount of just under \$41 billion.

### NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY

Thus, it will be apparent that nearly all of the soldiers of the last war who were covered with an absolutely safe and very low-cost insurance permitted that valuable indemnification to lapse. Of course, a considerable number of policies have been matured, but the number of these is in no way comparable to the total

number of government policies in existence on November 11, 1918. From my own knowledge, as a former national commander of the American Legion, many of these soldiers and sailors left families with no insurance and not infrequently in very precarious circumstances. It is not generally known that those in insurable health are still able to secure this valuable benefit.

I would recommend that veterans of World War I re-examine this matter by approaching the Washington office of the Veterans Administration or some field hospital or office of that agency near to them, and I express the fervent hope that holders of National Service Life Insurance, to which they are eligible because of their participation in the present war, will not let this vital protection escape them as they return to civilian pursuits.

All life insurance companies have recommended this government insurance for members of the armed forces, and many of them patriotically spent large sums of money in so advising soldiers in active service and veterans discharged from service.

This volume of life insurance testifies to the family-mindedness of America. Whereas large savings elements exist in life insurance, its primary appeal is the opportunity it furnishes the insured individual to make provision in event of his death for those dependent upon him. The sweep of interest in life insurance protection seems to me so pronounced that I would not be surprised if we had an overall provision by the end of the war of \$300 billion in force within these three agencies: (a) possibly \$150 billion through the life insurance companies; (b) as much as \$60 billion under the provision of the National Service Life Insurance Act should our armed forces reach the maximum under discussion; (c) a full \$100 billion of protection under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program, should we have reached complete coverage.

Because the federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance system is relatively new, I would like briefly to discuss its place in the whole insurance picture. Then I would like to urge certain changes in the Social Security Act that I consider necessary now if social insurance is to meet the current and future demands of our changing civilization.

Social insurance is not and never was designed to furnish complete economic security for all the families of America. It was designed to furnish only a basic minimum foundation upon which each family could build by its own initiative through private insurance, savings, in-

(Continued on page 131)

**D**OES Social Security make softies of American workmen? This allegation has often been leveled at the Social Security program. Let the facts speak.

Indeed, there would seem to be little risk of growing "soft" on the strength of benefits now paid under our Social Security program. At the end of last year, for example, insured workers retiring after age 65 received an average of some \$23 each month. Unemployment insurance benefits generally average somewhat lower than half of a person's previous earnings and are paid for a limited period only. And payments under public assistance programs now average around \$23 a month.

### NO ENCOURAGEMENT TO LOAF

In terms of purchasing power, moreover, these benefits are even smaller in the light of the consistent and considerable increases in the cost of living at a maintenance level. Surely, there would seem every encouragement to work since benefit payments to insured workers are far lower than the wages they could earn.

Records maintained by the Social Security Board tend to prove convincingly that the American worker is only too anxious to work when given the opportunity. Programs established under the Social Security Act are "losing customers" hand over fist.

The program of old age and survivors insurance provides perhaps the most startling evidence. It is hardly to be expected that a worker who has reached the age of 65 after a life of toil would continue to work after that age. Yet, at the end of last year, there were at least 600,000 such workers who remained on the job although eligible to retire and receive old age benefits. What is more, some 43,000 retired workers gave up their benefits and returned to work.

Surely, the willingness of 43,000 retired workers to suspend their pensions and go back to active work is an indication of the vigor of the older men and their patriotism. Now, turning away from these startling facts, let us see what effect the Social Security program in the United States has had on the private insurance system. Paul V. McNutt, administrator of the Social Security system, has



# "MUST READING" For *Labor Leaders and Others*

IN times like these, when the world is in turmoil, when lies are the tools of tyrants projected to obscure and befool—inevitably men grow confused and afraid. As they fail to see clear paths before them, they just as inevitably turn to old pathways, to old slogans, and old guides. Thus it comes about that in the midst of sweeping changes we also inevitably have strong currents of reaction and "counter revolution" carrying men back toward the chaos from which they have painfully struggled.

Here in the United States we are in the midst of such a period of reaction. Despite all the partial successes of the last 10 years in destroying economic bogey-men, and despite cheering prospects of further successes the country is wavering in confusion and listening to the prophets of despair and reaction.

## TO VIEW IT WHOLE

Honest, truth-seeking citizens who would like to take a vacation from radio and newspaper propaganda and to get a perspective upon themselves and their generation can do no better than hie themselves away to bookstore or library and get a copy of a book entitled "Democracy Against Unemployment."

The author, William H. Stead, is known personally to many labor leaders. For 10 years he worked in the United States Employment Service. During that time he was known as a competent and far-seeing public official. He also kept his lines with labor clear. He resigned two years ago and went to Washington University, St. Louis, as dean of the School of Public Affairs. His book—"Democracy Against Unemployment"—is the product of an active, useful life coned over at leisure under the impetus of informing innocent minds of young students, and therefore has the brevity, lucidity and perspective which a good teacher, fired by the exigency of a crisis, contrives to give to his work.

Those readers who just now are peeved at what is currently called bureaucracy and have found a new devil in bureaucrats may well be challenged by this book to find a more practical, a better documented, a more social picture of the "new economics."

The subtitle of Stead's book—"An Analysis of the Major Problem of Post-War Planning"—gives a key to what he undertakes to do. He undertakes to answer the question, "How can we get rid of unemployment?"

## LABOR'S CONSTANT TASK

It is apparent that such a task and such a discussion is directly down labor's alley,

If you want to know what kind of world you are living in, read "Democracy Against Unemployment"

for it is to the answer to that problem that organized labor has addressed itself during the last 50 years.

Labor men and women reading Stead's book will be interested in the quality of the assertion: "Ten years in public life have convinced the author that the man on the street has a practical grasp of the essential factors involved in most important public questions, in spite of the fact (or perhaps because of the fact!) that he cannot understand the learned jargon of the professional economist."

Mr. Stead accepts the concept of the goal of national economy as full employment. He asserts that "unemployment is a symptom of the economic unbalance in capitalist economy, an unbalance so severe as to threaten the equilibrium of the entire system."

## GROUND-FLOOR LEADERS

He believes that the next few months and years are going to be important to America and that right decisions must be made and that these decisions must be made not by economists but by leaders of

business, of labor, and of political life, reacting to the common-sense convictions of the majority of the people who are the rulers of the democracy.

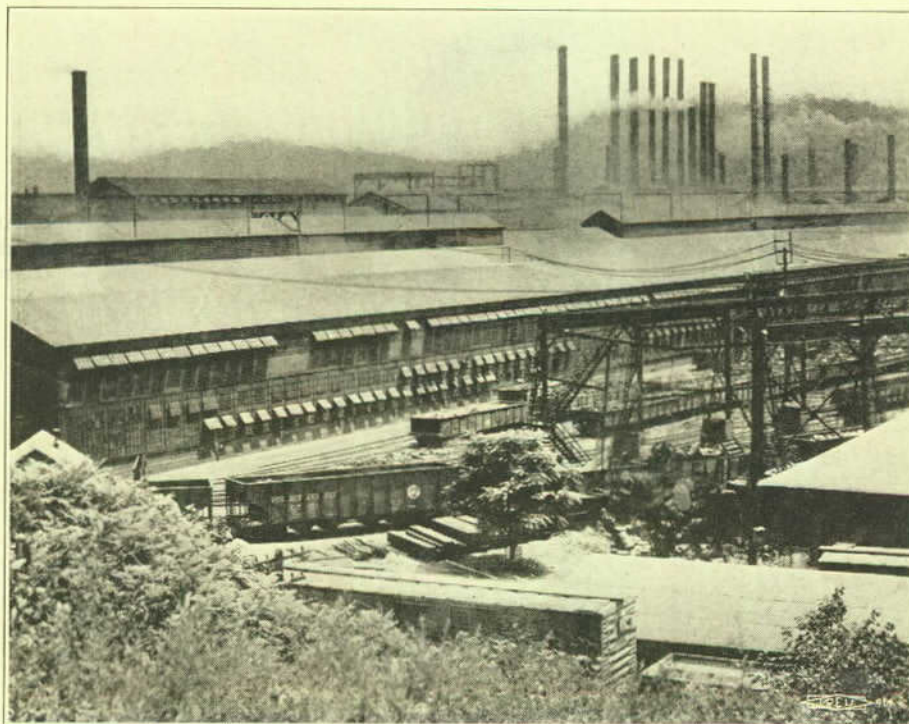
It is, of course, common sense to declare that the goal of the nation should be to eliminate unemployment. Labor has been saying this for half a century, but how this is to be done is not so easy, and that is the importance and force of Stead's book. He makes many practical suggestions to effect this goal. He considers unemployment the greatest enemy of democracy. He asserts it is a greater long-run danger than Hitler and his New Order.

Mr. Stead selects three standards for the measure of the effectiveness of any economic system:

- (1) The degree to which the system encourages and develops the productive capacity to satisfy human wants.
- (2) The degree to which such productive capacity is utilized.
- (3) The equity with which the benefits of such production are distributed to meet human needs and desires.

Mr. Stead places the hard core of unemployment that is scarcely ever worn away at about 1,500,000. He deduces there were about 2,400,000 to 3,300,000 seasonably unemployed throughout the year 1930; and in the course of serious depression, such as we had in the later 30's, depression unemployment reached a total of about 13 to 16 million. He discusses frankly the effect of technological change on employment. He discusses the many ways in which a good system of employment exchanges can be used to obviate maladjustments, but he performs the greatest service in showing how industry through careful planning, how social in-

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—Photo by O. W. I.

FACTORY STACKS SMOKE NOW. WILL THEY SMOKE AFTER THE WAR?



# Penalizing Poor Man's Equality of Buying Power

By LAWRENCE F. DALY

**N**O American worker wants inflation, which is the usual result of war. All would agree that, if squarely faced with the issue, all buying, with the exception of clothing, foodstuffs and medicines, would cease for the duration. All agree that steps to curb inflation are urgently needed at this time, for it is a folly to guarantee the American worker a reasonable pay only to see the value of the dollar blown away into thin air by lessening the purchasing power of that dollar.

But the American worker resents being singled out as the sole cause of this inflation when he knows that his purchasing

Installment accounts have been working man's charge account. What is he to do now?

power plays but a minor part in an inflationary trend.

## WORKER'S INSTALLMENT BUYING

According to statistics, excluding automobiles, there never was more than two billion dollars in installment sales credit outstanding at any particular time, even

during prosperity and peace, most of which represented the workingman's purchases of American merchandise, generally the kind a little too expensive for the average workingman to pay for out of pocket money. The restrictions which the Federal Reserve System has placed on consumer credit, at the order of the Administration, have already drastically reduced this balance to a bare one billion dollars, exclusive of automobiles, with a national income of \$135 billions. The comparison is obvious. This \$1 billion represents everything, including beds, inner-spring or better grade mattresses, electric refrigerators, electric washing machines, the better grade watches, furniture, furnaces, and the like. Not many workers have purchased more beds than they need, nor more or better chairs than they should have. Not many buy too many refrigerators or too many washing machines, for a family either has these things or it doesn't have them—there is no alternative.

## NOT MUCH SURPLUS

The average family with its medical and dental bills (which even in these times the drafters of the income tax laws have recognized as a deductible item) is not in a position to establish in advance a fund from which it can "peel off the folding money" to buy this or that needed article. It is argued that Regulation W of the Federal Reserve System, which limits the right to purchase certain commodities on installment credit, is an essential war emergency measure to curb inflation.

Conceded that inflation must be curbed, and if it must be curbed by restricting consumer purchases, the American worker will not refuse to make his share of the sacrifice toward this common goal. However, Regulation W stops only certain working men from purchasing. Since it demands one-third down payment and gives one year or less to pay, it arbitrarily eliminates from the market those who have little ready cash, those who have faced emergencies, and those who have moved from one part of the country to another to aid the war effort, and whose savings have been expended in moving. It does not prevent one single purchase by a man with a large bank account, a man whose family has left him money, or a man who has been particularly fortunate in laying aside sufficient cash for these commodities. Thus, Regulation W penalizes the poor man's equality of purchasing power and puts a premium on the purchasing power of people with a cash reserve. It curtails, and even excludes, the purchases of the worker who lives from day to day, from pay to pay, expending his earnings for necessities and who never seems to have quite enough to meet the requirements of Regulation W, even for basically necessary articles. Thus, Mr. X, who has sufficient household furnishings to provide all the necessities but is desirous of opening another summer home, may go into the market and, simply because of his cash reserve, buy whatever furnishings he desires. Mr. Y,



A SELLER'S MARKET. CONSUMER MUST BUY CAREFULLY

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# What's Learned in War Can Be Applied in Peace

By ED J. BROWN, International President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

*An address by President Brown before Members' Conference, National Electrical Contractors Association.*

**T**HIS is America. You and I owe it something more than merely living and dying here; we owe it our loyalty, not only in word but in action. God has blessed us by permitting us to be born in or becoming adopted sons of the only really true democracy on earth—the United States of America. In looking over all the countries of the world, including the United Nations, we find that no such freedom exists as prevails here. Are we to continue these freedoms which make life worth living or are we to allow them to perish from the earth because we have never truly appreciated their importance? If these freedoms and our way of life are to continue, we must be on the alert. I wonder how many of us realize that factors other than the enemy whom we are fighting on the various battle fronts may change our way of life—not for a more abundant life but for a harsher one.

## DANGER SIGNS

Today, our country protects us from the enemy, both from within and from without. I am confident that we shall be successful in the battle from without, but I am not so certain of the battle from within. The post-war period must of necessity be a critical one—are we planning and putting into effect now those plans for the future? Do we realize that this country of ours is more socialized from a business point of view than ever before? That big business is bigger than ever and that the small business is perishing at an ever-increasing rate? That the big farmer is ever acquiring more land and the small ones are selling out? To emphasize these facts further, let me point out that big business, such as is represented by the rubber industry, is now venturing into other fields. There is at the present time a monopoly in the rubber industry—90 per cent of all rubber is controlled by four or five companies. The same is true of agriculture; the big farmer, the ones controlled by the big farm associations, control the food supply of the country. Is this to be our way of life in the post-war days?

Let us consider for the moment what will happen when this war is brought to a successful conclusion. Is there to be a repetition of the post-war days of the last world war? I believe not. We shall develop in this country as never before; a new frontier lies ahead. Electricity will

New frontier  
lies ahead. Electricity will play  
an important role. Cooperation  
keynote

play an important part in this new development along with the airplane and the inventions that will flow from this war. Our outlay for the waging of war will be about \$100 billions this year, and, if not reduced, about \$200 billions by the end of 1944. If this is possible, and it seemingly is, should we not invest money now to lay the groundwork for the post-war days?

## BILLIONS FOR BETTERMENT

Let us take a streamliner to any part of the United States and stop at any of our cities, such as Toledo, St. Louis, Miami, San Francisco and many others, together with their rural areas (this is especially true of the South) and note their homes and business districts—would it not be worth the time and effort to streamline our cities and our farms just as we have streamlined our trains? We are spending billions for the destruction of mankind—would it not be more profitable to spend the same way for man's betterment, not for the chosen few but for mankind in general? If this be so, we must change our conservative manner and readjust our lives—we must see eye to eye with the progressive young men and women who will of necessity have so much to do with the future of this country.

Let us pause for just a moment and look back over the progress since the last war—radio, the airplane, the automobile, the photo-electrical cell, concrete highways and innumerable others. I don't want to be academic or speak as do some of the economists who are so numerous in government, but if this progress is to continue, good, sound thinking and hard work are necessary and we in the electrical industry must play our parts—we must be part and parcel of this great new era. Life holds more than "let the other fellow do it."

## MEET CHANGE HALF WAY

We are all cognizant of the fact that this is not a perfect world and that it never will be; however, much happiness can be had if we but perform our jobs and live up to the responsibilities which are placed upon us. Certainly, this will make the world of tomorrow a happier world. You, as leaders of the electrical industries in your cities, can, and I know



ED J. BROWN  
International President

you will, be alert to the new responsibilities that the post-war days will bring. Let us start not tomorrow but this very day.

Gentlemen, even today many changes are taking place with which we, as leaders, must keep abreast. I wish that I could speak about our monetary system, for surely drastic changes must and will take place in this regard. Our present system is not consistent with the present day life of mass production, world interdependence, and the like. Let it not be said that the electrical industry was slow to realize its responsibility to God, to country, and to the masses of people of this great democracy. Let us play a dominant role in the new order that will follow the crushing of Hitler and Company.

Education has made great strides in the past 20 years, for, unlike the past, most men of today have at least one or two years of high school study and all have at least finished the grammar grades. As a result, they are more capable of thinking and acting than were their immigrant fathers. They realize that their fathers had to be submissive and they now show an unrest not to destroy but to be progressive. They thus are changing the attitude of the intelligent managers of industry. Labor leaders likewise have changed and will change more rapidly in the post-war days. Today you have a splendid organization, well staffed and managed by highly competent leadership—a leadership that is giving you a service never rendered before. Give that organization your confidence and your support, not only from the payment of your dues but from the human side. If you are criticized for your views, don't be a quitter—the world hates a quitter. Be persistent when in the right; give in when in the wrong. Many storms lie ahead, but guidance and good judgment will bring the ship into the haven of Happy Humanity. As captains let us not let her sink into the angry waters to block the port of progress.



# What BRITISH LABOR Is Thinking About

By HERBERT MORRISON, Minister of Home Security, Great Britain

*Mr. Morrison is a prominent member of the British coalition government. He took part in the recent debate on the Beveridge report. A well-known labor leader, he has been responsible for most of the public housing in London. This speech was given late in 1942 under the title "First Things First."*

FOR several years the British people have been passing through great experiences and they have borne themselves greatly in the face of them. For what they knew was right, they entered this war and challenged its terrors. For what they knew was right, they fought down the blitz. Hundreds of thousands of them bore the loss of homes, material possessions, life and limb. Since then, they have faced shock, boredom, crisis and disappointment and have kept their nerve, courage and devotion.

## VICTORY—AND THEN?

Now we can look forward to days of victory, provided we do not regard it as easy or just around the corner; and our minds begin to turn to the question of what sort of nation we hope to make after the war. I ask nothing better for Britain than that she should face the problems of her own and the world's future in the same spirit in which she has faced the storms of war, putting first things first and spirit above matter.

Lately, we all have been thinking about a great post-war plan—the Beveridge plan for social security. Of the government's attitude to that plan I have at present nothing to say. But of the government's intention to bring about a more secure standard of life for our people, many utterances by ministers have already given proof. For myself, I have no doubt that it is the duty of this or any other government to make provision for the minimum standard of life that will keep our population, without exception, decently fed and properly looked after in illness, misfortune and old age.

It may be asked: Can we afford to do this? I would say, can we afford not to do it? The mere instinct of self-preservation warns us not to allow in our midst the continued existence of a depressed, insufficiently fed minority. But if it did not, the instincts of common humanity would prompt us not to leave our brothers and sisters in fear and need while our national family has the means to lift them up to decent living.

Once a community has reached the point of enlightenment and education

"Poor people must develop sense of duty to the community"

where it is aware of the plight of its old, sick, out-of-work and unfortunate citizens, there is an imperative moral obligation upon it to care for them. This must be done. I myself see no practical reason, economic or financial, why it should not be done. I also feel that cautious, niggling worldly wisdom and counting chances while children go hungry would be a miserable foundation for our future life together as a family and for that moral leadership which I trust Britain will long continue to give the world.

## MAKING GOOD OUR FAILURES

But now, what is a social security scheme after all? Do not let us get it out of focus. At best, it is nothing more than ambulance and salvage work, rescuing and patching up social casualties, making good, so far as we can, the results of our failures in self-government. These things must be done, but the right basis to start from is that there should not be any standing army of unemployed, any sick of a preventable disease, any elderly people decrepit and infirm before their allotted span.

In our time, a policy for future social security can play but a part; and, if we succeed, it will, and should be, an ever-lessening part. We cannot rouse ourselves and others to the heights of achievement with the slogan of minimum subsistence for all. We have got to provide it, but not regard it as an end in itself. If we make it our ideal and let it hypnotize us, not only shall we relapse into fatty degeneration of the spirit but we shall find that, by one means or another, we have lost even the security at which we aimed so exclusively.

## SECURITY MUST BE SHARED

Security is like happiness, as many an individual has found. If you put it first and make it your aim, you lose it. Security is like peace, as many a country has found. If you make it an isolated object of policy, you lose it. I think this is a truth which is at the back of the minds of those who fear that schemes of social security may sap people's initiative and enterprise and rob them of the will to work. They see the need of a spirit of effort, initiative and adventure, and I agree with them.

I agree that if people have security



HONORABLE HERBERT MORRISON,  
British Labor Leader

and no purpose, no sense of loyalty to something beyond themselves, they will relapse into inertia. I agree that there are dangers in security alone. I remember in the 20 years between the two wars, though we had too little social security, we had more in Britain than ever before. Yet we very nearly went to sleep and lost our freedom.

But the conclusion I draw is different from that of the critics. I don't believe in the moral value of imposing security on people for their own sake. I don't believe in trying to whip them into achievement with the lash of fear and want. I believe in getting the best out of people. I believe the best in our people is magnificently good. I believe they can be led to rise to great occasions in peace as in war. I believe that education is a better taskmaster than unemployment, leadership than want, faith than fear.

As we look forward to the world after the war, we can perceive the need for all that this country and this people can achieve of leadership and faith. It is not my purpose today to speak of international affairs. But on the home front, there are points I should like to make.

## SHATTERED IN THE BLITZ

Once again I turn to the hours of crisis for a reminder of what qualities we shall need in the post-war world. At that time, one found a strong sense of national unity and a disregard of private and sectional interest, both of them based not merely on the knowledge that our own lives were at stake, but also, I am convinced, on the knowledge that the cause of all mankind had for that hour been entrusted to our keeping. There were many men and women for whom the bombs blasted away not only bricks and mortar and all the trappings of their past lives, but also, for a time at least, the mistaken idea that these things really mattered when weighed in the balance against that for which we stood—the hope of progress, the suprem-



acy of law and truth, the dignity and fellowship of man.

After the war, the fate of our people will depend upon our power to put first things first. If I speak today of the national business of getting a living, it is not because I think that material standards are the most important, but because in this phase of man's history it is in the economic sphere that many of the most urgent testings of his problems must be faced. We must rise above domination by the economic machine, cease to be creatures of our own needs, and be masters, not slaves, of material things.

### RIGHT TO ENJOY LIFE

Our people have the right to be well fed and shod and housed and schooled. They have the right to achieve those things for themselves and enjoy a sense of constructive usefulness in doing so. Not all their jobs can be inherently attractive, but all can be done with a sense of worthwhile purpose as our jobs, whether dull or exciting in themselves, are done in wartime. Our economic life must be organized directly to achieve the object of a right standard of public well-being.

That means turning our backs forever on schemes of restriction whether of goods or of labor. If, tempered by any short-term argument we ever again dabble in such schemes, in that instant our national future is threatened and our scheme of social security becomes a burden instead of a benefit, a load on our shoulders instead of a weight off our minds.

Never again dare we on any grounds, whether economic or moral, be indifferent if our productive machine is standing idle or running down or if the energies of the people are unused or underused. It will be suicidal after the war for financial authorities and governments to stand by while great industries are more than half idle and great areas of the country are in distress. We shall be unable to afford such folly. You may say we never could, and I agree. But, in the future we shall be brought sharply up against the fact that we cannot afford it, and be thereby led to ensure that it does not happen.

### WAR'S HERITAGE TO PEACE

This end will not be realized in a day. It will take discipline and patient struggle. But achieved it must and will be. In my view, to ensure a full national output and a proper welfare standard for all, much of the social control of production which we have learned to accept and value during the war will need to be continued during the peace.

Do not misunderstand this word "control." We have not adopted war-time public control for control's sake or only to keep naughty producers in order. We have adopted it because of the paramount need to put the interest of the whole community first, and because it is the best way of getting the most of what we want. People used to talk as though control were a cramping, limiting thing. It is not.

Wise social control is a stimulating and enlarging thing.

I myself can see no sharp distinction in nature between the economic problems of war and the problems of the strenuous and difficult peace which lies before us. If control is right and useful today, nobody can assume that it will be wrong and dangerous tomorrow. Remember that enterprise does not have to be private in order to be enterprise. In the nineteenth century it might have been true to contrast the vigor and freshness of private enterprise with the restrictive effect of public regulations. In the twentieth century, with the inevitable trend towards the centralized organization of big industry, private control has often tended towards the slowing down of men's hands and minds, while many of the most remarkable examples of enterprise which the world can show have been public, from Britain's electricity grid to America's TVA and Russia's Dnieper dam.

Social control of production, however, may take many different forms. How much we want and in what forms, cannot be settled in the terms of any political dogma. The sole test must be whether public interest is served by such measures in particular cases or not.

### QUESTIONS OF FUTURE

Some forms of economic activity would, like postal and telegraphic communications, respond well to ownership and management by a department of state. But a public concern in form is certainly not a universal panacea. Rather is it likely to be exceptional. What, for instance, should we do with our natural monopolies, and industries which cannot be carried on properly at all except on a monopoly basis? It may be that, instead of leaving them in private hands, tied down and hedged about by a tangle of statutory restrictions or bureaucratic checks, we should get better national service from them if they were turned into public cor-

porations like the Central Electricity Board, the London Transport Board or, in another sphere, the B. B. C.

Again, what should be done with industries which are not natural monopolies, but have, by growth and development in modern conditions, come nearer and nearer to being monopolies in fact through the operation of mergings and trade agreements, or cartels, like the iron and steel or chemical industries. These are the great basic industries on which the national well-being in peace, and safety in war, directly depend.

We can't leave them alone in monopolistic glory. We don't want to turn Britain into a corporative state and adopt fascism in economic forms. The answer may be anything from a public corporation to some form of management under a board of directors with a nationally nominated chairman. The thing that matters is to secure in these large-scale basic industries a due measure of public guidance and public accountability, and these are not things which can be left to chance.

Then there are kinds of business where individual enterprise has a lot of value even in modern conditions—small businesses and some kinds of medium and small-scale manufacture. Here the answer may be that the community will best serve itself by standing aside, apart from insisting upon proper business practice and standard minimum pay and conditions for employees of all grades.

There will be a substantial place, too, as now, for the cooperative movement in trade and also, I believe, for cooperative enterprise in agricultural production and marketing. Farmers may find the answer to many of their problems and the means of preserving much of what is best in war-time arrangements by schemes of mutual aid on a systematic basis.

(Continued on page 131)



In the prewar days, American labor leaders met with British, Australian and other countries' trade unionists at Geneva, Switzerland





BROTHER PAT KEENAN

**A**T long last a tool has been invented which will do a job which has long been the source of many serious cuts, as well as defective workmanship, caused by the lack of effective mechanism to do the job.

I need only to mention wiring materials such as marine electric cable, lead sheathed cable, non-metallic braided cable (so-called loom wire), super-service cords of various makes. We all know the difficulty in preparing the ends for a make-up, particularly in marine armored and leaded cables. I venture to say there is not one electrical worker who has not cut or otherwise injured himself in stripping the basket-weave armor, to say nothing of the leaded sheath. There have been many attempts to solve this bottleneck, but to date, you will nearly all agree, none have been efficient.

#### IBEW RISES TO NEED

However, as usual when the need for a tool arises it is customary for a member of the I. B. E. W. to come forth with that which is needed. That is one of the many reasons why we are proud to hold membership in our great organization. The inventor in this case is a genial Irishman by the name of Pat Keenan, who came to us from Local 481, of Indianapolis. Pat has deposited his card with us, and we are glad to have such a swell fellow in our midst. He has been working in a shipyard, wiring mine sweepers. Fighting lead and armored cable soon started that fertile brain of his working with the view of solving the tedious task of stripping the lead and armor preparatory to making up the various devices. After seven months of trial and error, Pat hit upon the right idea, which is simplicity itself. It is so simple that it is a wonder someone did not stumble upon it years ago.

#### LADIES LOVE IT

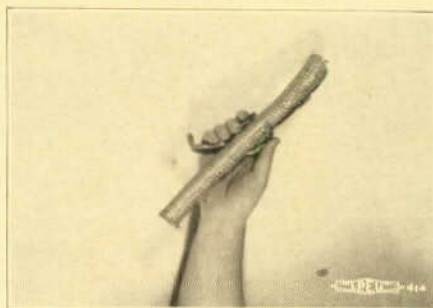
As an instructor in marine wiring, National Defense Training, here in Stockton, I have had an excellent opportunity to try the tool out on green trainees. One of the women in my class set up 12 DLPA leaded cables in a simulated panelboard, and you should see her go to town on that armor and lead. She simply put the tool on and pulled. It was a pleasure to see the ease in which she stripped the steel armor

# New Efficient TOOL INVENTED by Member

By J. F. LYMAN, Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 591

## Ancient difficulty of stripping leaded cables solved by patented device of Pat Keenan

off. After removing the armor, she made one cut on the lead from end to end, and I am telling you it was just like peeling a banana to see the lead come off. How well do I remember the grunts and groans that I have uttered in times past, using the primitive methods (which are almost universally used up to this moment) which were available.



MARINE ARMORED CABLE

Yes, of course, Pat has it fully protected by U. S. patents, so he should derive the lion's share of any profits accruing from the sale of same. The tools are being manufactured and will be available as fast as priorities are secured for the necessary steel involved.

I am sending a few photos showing various views of the tool.

#### SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION

I had the pleasure of accompanying Pat to Mare Island Navy Yard for a demonstration in the presence of Commander Earle, Master Electrician Frank Savage, Foreman "Doc" Cook, and Quartermen Funckhouser and Courtland. They were all highly pleased with the tool, and as the result of the demonstration the necessary steps were taken for the procurement of an initial order of 500 tools. Frank told us that of all the tools which they had tried, all have wound up in storage in the shop, and wiremen have gone back to the "trusty" pocketknife methods. Really seems incredible that even the manufacturers have not devised a suitable hand tool for stripping cable. Incidentally, this tool is ideally suited for leaded telephone cable and high-tension underground lead cables.

The size now being manufactured is for outside diameter sizes up to one and three-eighths inch. Larger sizes will be available shortly. A novel feature of the tool is the razor-thin knife which is adjustable to within one sixty-fourth of an inch simply by loosening one set screw and giving the knife one-half turn. It is impossible to get cut by the blade, as it is protected by a bottom guide. The total weight is only seven ounces and it will easily fit into a vest pocket.

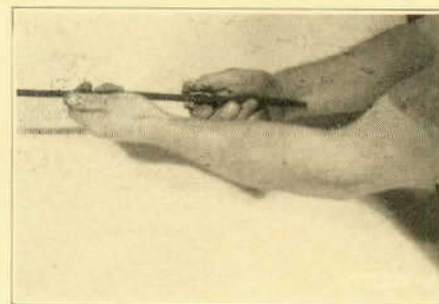
These tools may be secured by dropping a line to Pat Keenan, Stockton, Calif.

From a management standpoint, a tool may be considered as any appliance used in doing work of any description. This definition includes in the category of tools, many things that usually are not so considered, as brooms, shovels, hoisting tackle, measuring instruments, bolts, other fastening appliances, etc. . . .

All tools returned to the toolroom after use in the shop should be inspected before being returned to tool racks. If defective in any manner, repairs should be made before they are again reissued to the shop.

The inspection to be given naturally varies with the type of tool and class of shop. Most shops, however, have to be guided by their own conditions in setting up standards for inspection.

The limits of wear permissible in any type of tool should be carefully predetermined and inspection should always determine whether wear of the tool has exceeded these limits. Thus, in lathe tools, if the tool has been ground so that its point is less than a certain distance above the top of the shank, it is incapable of being used to the best advantage. A height gage for each size of tool should be provided to determine whether the tool can stand further regrinding or should be reforged.



ALL TYPES OF SUPER-SERVICE CORDS





Social Security Building Houses Extensive Offices of WPB During War. Cafeteria Serves 8,000 Meals a Day

Cost of provisions and materials .....	52.57 cents
Salaries and wages .....	32.65 cents
Depreciation and maintenance of equipment .....	2.80 cents
Miscellaneous expenses .....	7.23 cents
Paid or credited to welfare societies .....	0.54 cents
Paid to the Federal Treasury .....	2.16 cents
Retained for the reserve fund .....	2.05 cents

The Average Dollar

The net income of this organization in 1942 was \$164,143. The profit on each tray served is about .4 of 1 cent. The report goes on to say:

"The association's cafeteria division seeks only as much net income as is required for safe operation. The fiscal year just closed was exceedingly difficult in this respect, owing to rising prices and the desire to hold the price of meals to a minimum for government workers. Yet a modest net income of \$96,216.18 was placed in the reserve fund after paying all expenses, including the cost of food, wages, depreciation and other obligations.

"This net income, which was not sufficient to maintain a balance in the reserve fund, amounted to only .3804 of a cent per tray and scarcely affected the amount of food received by the average patron.

#### RESERVE PAYS FOR EXPANSION

"It is the reserve fund that has made possible the expansion in the cafeteria division to meet the war-time demands of government workers in the capital. And it is the reserve fund, also, that has made possible the large increase in employment opportunities in the association, as well as the greater opportunity for advancement.

"In 1933 there were 278 employees in  
(Continued on page 130)

## Speaking of GOVERNMENT in Business

**S**PEAKING of government in business and business in government, one might cast his eye on the annual report of the Welfare and Recreational Association of Public Buildings and Grounds, Inc., a corporation operated by the U. S. Government. This is a little-known agency that operates the cafeterias and restaurants in the government buildings. During the great war year of 1942, this agency doubled its income and doubled the number of meals served to the vast army of government employees.

#### INCOME BUT NO PROFIT

It is not a publicly-owned business. It is privately managed, and yet it is a non-profit distributing organization incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. Officers and trustees serve without compensation of any kind. No one receives dividends or profit distributions in any form. All net income after payment of obligations is placed in a reserve fund to finance the cost of expansion. Due to tremendous expansion during the 1942 war year, the reserve fund is now exhausted. This organization pays taxes to the federal government. It also gives heavily of its income to welfare associations. The whole thing looks like a hybrid type of business which is neither government nor private, but which appears to do its job efficiently.

In reporting to its customers, this agency follows a novel balance sheet form. They point out that many corporations follow a complicated form, but they intend to do a simple job. Under the heading "WE OWNED," they list their assets and under the heading "WE OWED" they list their liabilities. They handled over \$2,000,000 worth of business in 1942. The

Pattern  
for operating great system of  
government restaurants may  
have merit

organization operates about 50 cafeterias and restaurants.

#### WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Since everybody is interested in food these days and in food costs, the distribution of their average dollar is interesting:



National Gallery of Art has Cafeteria Which Attracts Elite Clientele Even for Dinner



# MEXICO--Show Window of Good Neighbor Policy

**M**EXICO—the land of contrasts, where cacti and abandoned adobe huts dot dusty deserts for mile after mile, where wild orchids and gardenias blossom at the foot of glistening, snow-crowned peaks—this strange neighbor to the south is experiencing a boom. Large cities bustle. Even sleepy villages feel the tempo of a new prosperity.

Modernistic apartment houses, theaters and public structures are rising throughout the major centers. Wherever one goes one sees extensive construction work. Frequently one notes a framework of sturdy American steel.

Mexico City, the capital, serene in the shadow of two sleeping, snow-clad volcanoes, Popocatepetl and Ixtacihuatl, is a meeting place for strangers from all parts of the globe, and the visitor is openly welcome. Ranking between Philadelphia and Detroit in size, Mexico City is a modern cosmopolitan center of the first order.

## ACTIVE TRADE

Here in the clear, rarefied atmosphere of nearly a mile and a half of altitude, one finds beautiful, broad streets and parkways—and more shiny, new cars than one will see on the streets of any city at home for many a day ahead. It appears that the maintenance of our export trade to the south is an integral part of our good neighbor policy. Eighty per cent of all the products imported into Mexico now come from the United States. In re-

A labor  
writer visits Mexico in the  
midst of northern winter.  
Labor's gains

turn, Mexico sends nine-tenths of her exported goods to us.

When in 1519 Hernando Cortez put in to Mexico, with his 11 ships, 600 men, 16 horses and 10 brass guns, he found the Aztec Indians there, surrounded with a fabulous wealth in precious stones, gold, and, particularly, silver. Onyx, marble, turquoise and jade were evident in abundance. Two years later, with the aid of a rival tribe of Indians, Cortez succeeded in conquering the Aztecs, enslaving them and seizing their land for Spain.

With the coming of the Spaniards a new culture was superimposed upon the native Indian customs. A new language, a new religion, a new form of government, a new art and architecture, a new way of life, were stamped indelibly on the peoples of Mexico.

## THE INDIAN REMAINS

But Indian remained the predominant race. Though the Spaniards ruled Mexico for three centuries, draining her of much of her natural wealth the while, and though they intermarried with the natives extensively, and left their mark upon the culture and life of Mexico for all time, never did they amount to more than a fifth of the population, and today all but

6 per cent are pure Indian or "Mestizo" (mixed Indian and white).

The economy of Mexico is essentially agrarian. Seventy per cent of her population are farmers and farm workers. But in the past few years Mexico has been developing industrially at an astonishing pace. The chief industry is mining, for the Mexican mountains are rich in gold, copper, lead, zinc, coal and rare minerals. Mexican mines account for 40 per cent of the world's silver output. Textile mills and food processing plants are also extensive. Monterrey, the steel center, is known as "the Pittsburgh of Mexico."

Famous Article 123 of Mexico's Constitution of 1917 has been called the Magna Charta of Mexican labor. While it does not actually have the force of nation-wide labor laws, the Constitution sets up a framework within which the legislatures of the 28 states of Mexico are urged to adopt such labor statutes and many of the states have now so acted.

## LIBERAL LABOR STANDARDS

The basic labor code enunciated in the Constitution recognizes labor's right to organize, to bargain collectively with employers, to strike (except in military productive establishments). It abolishes child labor, limits the workweek to 48 hours, requires the adoption of the principle of equal pay for equal work regardless of sex, the payment of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases; it establishes industrial safety and hygienic standards, regulates the sanitary conditions and the amount of rental which may be charged for company-owned houses, and provides for sick benefits and maternity leaves. One of the most liberal clauses of the labor code is the requirement of three months' dismissal notice (interpreted as three months' pay) in case a worker is discharged without fault of his own.

Mexican workers are strongly organized in all the leading industries. When a collective labor agreement in a specified branch of an industry and in a given district has been accepted by two-thirds of the employers and union workers to whom it applies, it may be made binding, by Presidential decree, upon all employers within that branch of industry in that district. In addition, nation-wide labor agreements cover certain important types of establishments, including cotton textiles, wool textiles, silks and artificial silks, counterpanes, rubber and, finally, sugar, alcohol and related industries.

Minimum wages are established in many municipalities for low-wage industries (such as for salt workers, fishers, field workers, sugar cane and banana plantation laborers and seamen) by special wage commissions. Such rates are subject to the approval of central boards of conciliation and arbitration, which have been established for the adjustment of labor disputes and control of work stoppages.

The Mexican Railroad, like Mexico's oil properties, is owned by the government

(Continued on page 136)



MUNICIPAL BUILDING, MEXICO CITY





# UNITED NATIONS *Move*

## *Toward Common Program*

### Social security on wide base takes on weight in many countries

the individual "from the cradle to the grave."

CANADA adopted a national unemployment insurance system during the war which has more than 100 employment offices. At the end of November more than 162,000 employers and nearly 2,750,000 insurable persons were registered. A Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment has been formed, and the Canadian Welfare Council recently called for "intensive concentration on measures of social rehabilitation and social security."

MEXICO, on December 31, 1942, approved a Social Insurance bill which the International Labour Office characterized as broad and complete in its design. The Act covers all the social and occupational risks to which workers and their families are exposed, including industrial accidents and diseases, sickness and maternity, invalidity, old age and death. Agricultural and home workers will not be included until later.

CHILE, which has a longer record of nation-wide social security than any other American country, has adopted since the outbreak of the war legislation to insure for white-collar workers a living wage, family allowances, and unemployment benefits. A pending bill, containing many

resemblances to the Beveridge plan, would extend medical services under health insurance, increase old age pensions through a "basic pension," and introduce widows' and orphans' pensions and an unemployment fund.

### OTHER GOOD NEIGHBORS

COSTA RICA has put into effect a broad social security act approved in 1941, and has taken steps to amend its Constitution through a chapter on "Social Guarantees," including a declaration that "social insurance shall be established as an imprescriptible and an inalienable right of manual and intellectual workers." Provisions for illness, disability, maternity, old age, death and unemployment are included in the Act.

ECUADOR achieved comprehensive social security reforms in 1942, adopting radical improvements in the financing and benefits of the system. Sickness and maternity insurance, disability pensions, old age insurance, the program of death benefits and workman's compensation all were improved.

PERU has adopted a number of social security measures during the war years. Insurance benefits are provided in case of sickness, maternity, disability, old age and death. The greatest improvement has been made in the field of health insurance.

URUGUAY, which for many years has followed a national policy that persons of 60 and over should have insurance and assistance protection, in 1941 provided for

(Continued on page 136)

ECONOMISTS declare that what gave rise to Hitlerism was widespread unemployment in Germany, and inflation. United Nations are at work now to avoid these two evils and especially to arrange economic affairs so that returning soldiers will have jobs and will not have to sell apples on the street.

The efforts of the United Nations to adopt or widen present social security programs is indicated in the following summary:

AUSTRALIA has appointed a parliamentary committee which recently advocated a uniform integrated system and declared that adoption of it would improve the war-time morale and efficiency of workers. Disability and old age pension grants and maternity allowances were urged by the committee; also unemployment insurance and pensions for widows, children, and other dependents.

NEW ZEALAND has expanded social security benefits during the war. Substantial improvements have been made in the framework of New Zealand's social security law—regarded as one of the great social security laws of the world. New Zealand provides old age pensions at age 60; insurance against sickness, and unemployment; special emergency benefits under various conditions; and insurance for survivors.

### BRITISH INTEREST KEEN

GREAT BRITAIN is considering the plan recently submitted to Parliament by Sir William Beveridge for a unified system to provide against social hazards of



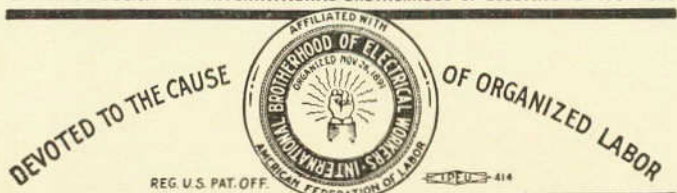
—Courtesy of PWA

Scourings of the Economic System. In Every Industrial Country, the Unemployed Are Constant



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLII

Washington, D. C., March, 1943

No. 3

**Save Six Per Cent** An age-old principle of taxation is based on the idea of making a citizen pay taxes according to his ability to pay. This has been invoked for hundreds of years. It is as sound a principle as any, but, due to the confusion of levying many different kinds of taxes, the principle has become obscure.

A newer principle, which is talked about very little, has to do with the idea of measuring one's tax money by what the citizen receives in return. It might be called the equal return principle. If a citizen gets back more than he pays in, he may be patient with the levying of taxes upon himself.

In the present situation when the government is striving manfully and nevertheless losing ground each day on its fight against inflation, it is likely that victory taxes are scheduled for an increase in the near future. The present victory tax, which is a withholding tax of 5 per cent on weekly wages, may have to go to 10 per cent or 12 per cent. The aim, of course, is clear. The government wishes to tax away dollars that are not needed to buy goods that are not there.

Wage earners could use this situation to advantage if they would consider now amendments to the social security law. These amendments are now being considered by the top officers of the labor unions. They look toward widening coverage to include great groups that lie outside the present law. They consider granting disability insurance and certain forms of hospitalization under the law. These amendments would require withholding taxes in great amounts for social security purposes. The tax might reach the figure of 6 per cent. However, in this tax labor would have the fulfillment of the new principle, namely, of getting something for the money expended that would be of great advantage to wage earners. This is certainly something to think about and something to act upon.

Political liberty consists in the power of doing whatever does not injure another. The exercise of the natural rights of every man has no other limits than those which are necessary to secure to every other

man the free exercise of the same rights; and these limits are determinable only by law.

—Declaration of the Rights of Man by the French National Assembly, IV, 1789.

**Whose Ox Is Gored?** Is there anything about flying that makes flyers dizzy when they come to earth and walk upon solid ground? Charles Lindbergh was a flyer, and he certainly made dizzy judgments when he started out as a statesman and began to lecture the American people on principles. Lindbergh was wrong, dizzily wrong, when he advised the American government that the Russian air power was weak and had no chance against Hitler's.

Now another flyer, Eddie Rickenbacker, with his feet planted upon the solid earth is lecturing the American people about labor matters of which, apparently, he knows little. While labor and management are co-operating in many directions, Rickenbacker is taking corpses out of closets and trying to galvanize them into life. He mouths the old platitudes of the National Manufacturers Association and is never accurate when he speaks of labor. He cannot prove at all that any delay in production in the present great drive has been due to labor. Any delay there has been has been due to bottlenecks in the supply of raw materials. Labor has done a competent and commendable job. Rickenbacker is doing everything he can to poison labor relations in this country at a time when no one should be rocking the boat.

**Freedom to Lie** Freedom of the press is a basic principle of democracy. It must be defended even when the principle is abused by hundreds of newspapers. Labor has always defended this principle and will continue to defend it. However, the freedom to lie should and must be penalized somehow. A labor union has just brought a libel suit for \$1,000,000 against the Associated Press and William Randolph Hearst. The Chicago Tribune was particularly flagrant in its circulation of this canard. It referred to the refusal of American workers to unload vessels in the Guadalcanal region. The story was declared to be without any basis by Army, Navy and Marine officials, and it has recently been branded baseless by a sub-committee of a Congressional committee. It will be interesting to see now what principle the courts work out to defend the real freedom of the press—the freedom to tell the truth.

**Rickenbacker and Winchell** This publication has no brief for Walter Winchell, but there is a curious contrast between his status before the American people and the status of Rickenbacker before the American people. Winchell has just been ousted from his position in the U. S. Navy. There is a report in Washington that this was due to the action of Representative Clare Hoffman and his reactionary colleagues in Congress. Winchell was reputed to have be-



smirched the Congress. What Winchell really said was that the voters who voted for people like Clare Hoffman were fools, but Winchell is out. Rickenbacker has some connection with the War Department, but he is permitted to go up and down the country making malicious statements about American labor. Rickenbacker has a quasi-relationship with the American Army on about the same basis as Winchell had with the American Navy. But Winchell is out and Rickenbacker is in. Draw your own conclusions.

**A Sailor Writes** E. P. Wright, a member of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 995, of Baton Rouge, La., is now in the Navy on duty in the Pacific. He recently wrote this interesting letter to the *Louisiana Labor Leader*, his union newspaper:

"I have had an opportunity to hear numerous discussions between men on this ship concerning organized labor. Where adverse opinions are expressed I find that those opinions were formed through reading unjust criticisms of labor in non-union publications whose policies are directed against organized labor and whose writers try to show that unionism is just a series of strikes that have no meaning or benefits other than to raise the pay scale or hamper production.

"If I were editor of the *Labor Leader*, I think I would publish an article to enlighten such people on the aims, objects and ideals of unionism. Such an article would shed light on the subject that would do a lot of good. I pass my paper along to other members of the crew and there are some who enjoy it immensely.

"I enjoy the articles in the *Labor Leader* as it is. I have some knowledge of the background of most of the companies and corporations which come up for mention. I understand the origin of the disputes involving labor, but most of the readers, having read anti-labor publications, are confused about the justification of the labor movement.

"I am in the Solomon area. I have an interest in the fight there. We will LICK the Japs . . . and make this a better world to live in . . . and I for one want a good world to work in when I get back to the U. S. A."

**Size of Army** American citizens will hear more and more about the question of the size of the Army. It is a delicate subject inasmuch as no one wishes to interfere with the war effort. The question involved is whether the Army can be kept at an adequate figure without interfering with the war effort, and actually advance the war effort. The total figure now proposed for 1944 is 11 million men under arms, but it is admitted that by 1944 only three and one-half million men will be abroad and only five million will be abroad at

the end of 1944. Transportation cannot be provided even with our vast shipbuilding program to transport and feed the men abroad. What then will happen to the six million men under arms at home?

The task of the United States is a different task from that of Russia or Great Britain. Our task is one of transportation and supply. It is also a task of production to a degree that Russia and Great Britain do not have. The United States, is, in truth, the arsenal of democracy and is in truth supplying the allies with much material, so that the business of production is more important in this country than in any other country of the world. As the year moves forward it will become more evident that an 11-million-man Army may so greatly tax our productive machinery and our food production that it will not be possible to meet the schedules. However, the disposition of the Army right now is to continue its planning for an 11-million Army. Consequences will determine the issue.

**Why Arnold Failed** A labor leader said to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL recently: "Thurman Arnold is out. It is interesting to analyze why he failed. He failed because he was entirely subjunctive to an important public question. He had what labor people call 'swell head.' He shifted the philosophy of his campaign in the midst of it, when he found that his first alibi did not cover the case. He did not play fair. In the first place, there was no indication that the law which he contended was there really existed. He said first he would follow the dissenting opinions of the U. S. Supreme Court. He did not. In the second place, he moved against the whole trend toward good labor-management relations.

"He attempted to build his case on the philosophy of communism, namely, the class struggle. If labor and management cooperated, there was always in his mind the evidence of collusion. In the third place, he forgot that he lived in a big country and that we need big business to equip and ration a big country. If he had succeeded in breaking up big business in bits and pieces, the United States would have starved. In the fourth place, Thurman Arnold refused to learn anything. He is an instinctively temperamental person who took the position that he was right and no one else was right. He failed, thanks to the collective wisdom of the American people."

No man has a natural right to commit aggression on the equal rights of another, and this is all from which the laws ought to restrain him; every man is under the natural duty of contributing to the necessities of society, and this is all the laws should enforce on him; and no man having a natural right to be the judge between himself and another, it is his natural duty to submit to the umpirage of an impartial third.—Thomas Jefferson.





# Woman's Work

—L.P.U.—414



## MILLIONS OF TONS OF FOOD IN EASY REACH

The scene is a vacant lot on a city street. It has been divided into garden patches. Here is a man turning over the soil with a spade. He is a night worker, happy to feel the sun on his back and thinking what a wonderful thing it is that he can make a garden within a block of his home. Over in the next space a woman is raking the soil smooth, and over there one is studying the directions on a package of seeds.

This little scene mightn't be important. But when it is repeated all over the United States, with a million or more little patches of land getting ready to add something to the nation's composite larder—you have got something important.

The people of Britain, planting cabbages in parks and beans in bomb craters, added 600,000 tons to their food supply. Think of the vast area of the United States compared to that of England! The contribution of the little gardeners here will be reckoned in millions of tons.

The rationing of food has given us the sharpest of incentives. We'll dig in primarily to put food in plenty and in variety on our own tables, but the more we can increase the total supply of food available the more we will be helping others who have to share it.

Since private building is virtually out for the duration, owners of vacant lots are usually quite willing to allow the land to be used. In a city, the municipality usually sponsors the project and makes allotments of space to families which wish to use it. In a suburban community things are more informal. Several families may get together, ask permission of the owner of a vacant lot, then divide and allocate the space to suit themselves.

If a group of new gardeners can get some wise old hand at the game as their advisor, they are in luck. He can give them the right start and save them from many blunders. In any case, they are better off as a group, swapping tools, information, seeds and surpluses.

Even a greenhorn is likely to have a surplus of something. His tomatoes, beans, radishes, or whatever, start producing at a tremendous rate. They can't be eaten fast enough, and there's even a little more than the wife wants to can. So the surplus is distributed to others in the gardening bunch who don't happen to be overloaded on that particular vegetable. There is a general sharing around which gives everybody more variety and eliminates waste.

If you are able to get the land, and get the bunch together, sit down first and talk it over. A plot 20 by 50 will produce

enough vegetables to feed a small family all summer long, and enough canned goods to make you independent of ration tickets. And this is about as much space as a man and wife, both of whom are extensively occupied in other ways, will have time to work. It's better to garden intensively in a small area—it's less work and requires less fertilizer. Keep this in mind as you apportion the area available.

You should have information about the vegetables and the particular varieties which do well in your soil and climate, and what to put into the soil. We have many varieties of soil and most of them will produce well if properly fertilized. One of your neighbors who is a successful gardener is your best guide on these points. Getting the correct dope in advance will make all the difference between success or failure. Many people think you can drop a seed in anywhere and the result will be like the picture on the package, but this, alas, is an error.

In addition to your local mentor, you might get a book. You know the first baby is always brought up by the book, and a garden is almost as important as a baby these days. Many good instruction books are available, at public libraries, pocket editions you can buy for a quarter, Department of Agriculture bulletins. I should like to recommend Farmers' Bulletin No. 1044, "The City Garden"; also miscellaneous Publication No. 483, "Victory Gardens," obtainable from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., for five cents each. The first mentioned includes more details.

Even on such a small scale, planned production has its advantages. Take a sheet of paper and a ruler and try to make a scale drawing of your prospective garden. If you can group all of your vegetables which come to maturity early in the summer in one area, you can probably dig this up and plant something else there for a late crop.

On our own little patch, for example, we have set aside a certain area for the planting of early radishes, spring onions, beets, carrots and lettuce. Since we have used the fireplace considerably this winter, we had several bucketfuls of wood ashes which we dumped there because the root crops require considerable potash, also the ashes will help break up our clay.

Now, these vegetables may be planted about as early as the soil can be worked, which will probably be by the middle of March. If the sun shines warm, we'll be pulling radishes in a month. As the root crops come toward maturity we will be thinning the rows for table use, allowing each plant more space. Give some away—eat some—can some, and by July we'll have this area cleared out, and will spade it up and plant something like sweet corn, turnips, green or wax beans, fall cabbage, cauliflower or something else that will come to maturity before winter.

Always plan to run your rows parallel with any predominant grade, so that the rainfall will be held rather than helped to run off. Your rows should be approximately two feet apart to allow room for cultivation.

Well, now, you have made your plan, bought your seeds and ordered your fertilizer. Your spade is ready and you're raring to go. But you might have to wait until the soil is ready. If it's wet, particularly if it's the heavy clay we have here, don't turn it over, because if you do the sun will bake it into hard clods which have to be broken before planting starts, and this is a mean job, as I know. The soil should be moist but crumbly.

Dig as deeply as you can, then finish by going over the top three or four inches with a rake or hoe, removing weed roots and debris, making the soil fine and loose so the tender little plants will have no difficulty coming through.

Don't waste seeds. Plant sparingly, avoid the work of thinning the plants, and give what seeds you have left to the other fellow, or reserve for later sowings. If you are raising lettuce for your own use, for example, plant only part of a row, then a month later plant some more, so that you will have tender young lettuce for a longer period.

We conserve space on a small plot by making some vegetables climb up into the air. We don't plant bush beans because we get twice as much production in half the room with those huge, tender, amazing Kentucky Wonder pole beans. We make our cucumbers and acorn squash climb a trellis. We're even going to try cantaloup grown on a trellis. (Across the street from the cucumbers, however, because they cross-pollinate if close together and ruin each other's flavors!) There's a new bush squash which will give you quantities of the little yellow crook-necked variety in a small space.

When you are making plans, be sure to include vegetables for canning. Toma-

(Continued on page 129)

### NOTE

Women's Auxiliary Correspondence will be found on page 129.





# Correspondence



## L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

*Editor:* The Guth Fixture Company in St. Louis, Mo., is still on the unfair list. They are making a composition reflector for their fluorescent fixtures under conditions that are not in keeping with American Federation of Labor practices.

This is the same company that manufactured "Brascolites."

This little piece of poetry is contributed by M. A. "Morry" Newman, Jr., a Marine—somewhere in the west:

*Buy War Stamps and buy War Bonds  
To help the boys across the ponds;  
We need the food and the clothing to train;  
We need those guns that our enemy be slain.  
So please do make your love for us shown—  
Buy those Bonds so we can come back home.*

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, SR.,  
The Lover of "Light" Work, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

*Editor:* Please publish the following contribution from Brother Frederick V. Eich, an officer of our educational committee:

It is hard to believe, in these days of trial, that so many men that have been members of labor unions for many years refuse to believe in the warnings of danger sent forth by the leaders of organized labor.

They scoff at the idea that most of the new members elected to Congress at the last election are reactionary and anti-labor and are losing very little time in fostering or introducing legislation intended to restrict in every possible way labor's efforts to make this a better world to live in. Some have a communist phobia that causes them to see everything connected with the New Deal through a red film or haze. This in spite of the progress made by labor under our present administration.

Others complain that organizing the unorganized only means that we are fostering competitors for our jobs and that we would be better off if we reverted to the clannish type of local union with a very restricted membership so prevalent in the boom days, when there was plenty of heavy cream for the elect and lots of light cream for those outside the pale who were content to have it that way.

They seem to forget the time when the heavy cream ran out and the Brothers inside the pale commenced to look longingly toward the light cream on the other side, but found that under the existing circumstances it could only be had by one of two methods. The first was to sacrifice wage scales and conditions and to descend to the cutthroat methods of the unorganized; or (second) to begin the tremendous task of organizing and instructing the unorganized to the end that one day they would all be brought to the highest level, thereby becoming our allies instead of being our enemies.

The first method was hopeless, for the unorganized were past masters at cutthroat, leaving only the second method. Local unions with progressive officers undertook to do

something about this, with gratifying results. This undertaking required not only plenty of hard work on the part of officers and members, but also a great outlay of money, which at that time was mighty scarce.

Would it make sense to go back to a method or system that had failed?

We have just celebrated the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln. They are without question two of the finest examples of unselfishness and consideration for the "Little Guy" that history presents. How can we do less than attempt, in our own small way, to follow in their footsteps?

Sure, we know that employers of men have grown rich through injustice to, and exploitation of, their employees. Following such example, however, will not make wrong right. Right Rev. Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, in a recent Sunday night lecture, said "Management and labor must . . . work as partners and . . . labor must have a fair share of the profits of industry." This quotation is from memory and may vary slightly in the words, but the common sense of it must appeal to everyone. Such a result cannot be obtained by going "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." We must all work together in justice to the end that all men will benefit in a better way of life.

To further such a program you must acquaint yourself, as much as possible, with all that affects your way of life, both for good and for evil, for example:

Why does Eddie Rickenbacker continue to tour the country attacking labor, particularly on absenteeism, in spite of the fact that the Office of War Information issued a statement to the newspapers that management was equally to blame? Why does he shout for a 48-hour week at straight pay? Could it be possible that he is thinking of how this will affect his profits and the pay of the employees of his airline after the war?

Why are so many of the so-called conservative newspapers in favor of the Ruml income tax plan?

Why are the so-called conservative Republicans and Democrats in Congress so anxious to pass anti-labor legislation? Who helped elect them? Did you?

These are only a few of the questions for which you should find the answers, but time does not permit giving more here. We find that we must make our letters shorter. One of the Brothers advised that our recent letters were so long that his wife could not find time to read them for him.

So this time we will make it short and see if it meets with greater approval.

Reports from the battle front do not indicate that our boys are having an easy time. Let us make it better for them by buying all the War Bonds we can. When you help the nation you help yourself.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

*Editor:* The banquet celebrating our fifteenth anniversary sure went over with a bang. The boys turned out in full regalia. In spite of such a bad night, they never seemed to mind. It took place at the Charles Hotel in

Springfield and the 200 members and their friends from different labor organizations from around Springfield were treated to a wonderful Dutch dinner and all the fixings, and there was plenty for everyone.

Our business manager, Charles Caffrey, said it was one of the largest turnouts in the history of Local No. 7. Caffrey was chairman of the committee, also master of ceremonies, and put over a wonderful job. The entertainment was full of spirit. The music was furnished by the Traconi Trio, who played plenty of songs and dance music and had the boys all dancing around by themselves, or some dancing together, and enjoying every bit of it. We also had a quartet who sang all the old-time songs very entertainingly, and the boys enjoyed them very much.

The head table was composed of visiting members and our local officers. John J. Regan, our international vice president, and Walter Kenefick, of Local No. 7, our New England representative; Charles W. Aker, another representative; Raymond Button, of the Bricklayers' Union; Tim Grady, the Holyoke business manager; Louis Libertie, our treasurer. Brother Bill Cavanaugh, who has been ill for a short time, was with us, and we were all glad to see him in good health again. We missed our president, Arthur Illig, who could not be with us this time on account of having sickness in the family, but I know he was with us in spirit.

Introductions were very short, most consisting of a bow. Brothers Kenefick and Raymond Button had to tell stories about each other, but it did not last long, and Hank O'Connor had to bawl out Raymond, who is on the gas ration board, for not getting him any gas. He has to go from one board member to another, and no gas as yet, but he is living in hopes. Button tried to explain the situation, but Hank was too mad. We tried to get Hank to sing a good old Irish song, but when we tried to find him he was gone.

Woody Wilson, on the committee, was going from table to table making sure everyone was well taken care of. Woody sure takes care of the old-timers. We can thank Brothers Charles Caffrey and Woody Wilson, Maurice Shea and the Pride of Westfield, Steve Swotchak, for a good job accomplished in a short time.

E. MULLARKEY, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

*Editor:* Half of February gone, St. Valentine's Day, too, and I am accused by my granddaughter of sending her funny valentines. Had to square it up with a box of candy. Hope I never get too old to see the funny side of life. It is short enough as it is.

Work slackening up some on some of the defense jobs, laying off men, but the shipyard is hard at it—over 860 men now on the pay roll down there. That covers all men, both construction and production. Several other fair jobs in sight, but will come through later in the year.

I see where the I. E. B. put some more of our deserving older members on the pension list. Two of whom I knew personally, Jerry Cahill, from old New Orleans, and my old pal, Bill Thomas, of Bloomington, Ill., originally



out of Portsmouth, Ohio. I wonder if his memory will go back to that cold February night in 1901 when we rode an open-top coal car from Lexington to Ashland, Ky., on the C. & O., or the trip up the river to Wheeling, where we put in a few days on the telephone job working for "Splicer" Joe Lyons, who afterward was a representative of the International Office.

Then later on, while we were working for the Western Union under a foreman named John Clune, and how we started at daylight on Easter Sunday morning in 1901 at Gallatin at the top of the hill, and went down the hill around the Great Horse Shoe Bend on the P. R. R., clearing up wires in snow belly deep and landed in Altoona about 2 p. m. that afternoon. Some experience, but well worth it, and all of that for \$35 per month.

Now they bring these "sizzors bills" in from the country on these defense jobs and they squawk their heads off if they can't make that much on week ends as overtime pay.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will excuse me for going back into the past on occasions like this, but experiences like these are hard to forget.

E. E. HOSKINSON, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Editor:* At a recent meeting of the Electrical Industry War Damage Committee, held in the nation's capital, our own business representative, Clem Preller, was appointed as a member of the executive committee.

This committee holds a very essential job in connection with the air raid groups throughout the city. It would handle any electrical damage done to hospitals, District buildings, federal and private properties.

During the past month, at a gathering of the National Electrical Contractors Association, President Robert W. McChesney spoke on the subject "Strengthening Our War Effort." Also present was Ed J. Brown, International President, BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, who gave a very interesting and enlightening talk on "Putting Plans to Work."

The Washington Section, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, held a ladies night recently at the Potomac Power Company auditorium in Washington, D. C. A marvelous address was delivered by C. M. Ripley, world traveler, engineer and lecturer, of the General Electric Company's publicity department. This affair was followed by a dance and entertainment.

L. U. No. 26 has received many expressions of thanks from the U. S. O. and the Mile of Dimes for the splendid contributions given them.

Officers of Local 26 again ask you to make every effort to be present at all meetings of our organization and thereby continue the good work that has been done in the past.

TED MOSELEY, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

*Editor:* Now that all the excitement is over (taking our turn at marine work), we find ourselves back in a comparatively quiet job, in our usual construction game. By quiet, we mean we're back at the usual standard eight-hour day and five-day week. Almost like vacationing after a long siege of seven days per week. Tough on the envelope at the week end, though!

Now we can mention the fact that the executive board is busy doing a little more figuring. Yes, cooking up some new means of helping out the membership. Some form of hospitalization plan is in the making. In our humble estimation, some beneficial plan of that order should long have been in effect.

Reading through the papers about all the

agitation for the 48 hour week, we surmised that there was more to it than meets the eye. We had our suspicions verified when we read through a copy of "Labor" and learned that all the reactionaries and the various members of the Chamber of Commerce and big business didn't exactly like the new 48-hour week because it called for paying a little overtime. Evidently all these gentry expected to get away with straight time for the extra time worked. "Profits, more profits, and still more profits," is their motto. Not one extra cent for labor is in their calculations.

One of the nation's heroes from World War I has succumbed and fallen by the wayside. He has fallen miserably. We can't help feeling terribly hurt to learn that a man who could easily be the idol of the nation could fall in with those who consider labor as something that they all have to put up with and tolerate as a necessary evil. Eddie Rickenbacker denounces labor and belittles and discredits labor in no uncertain terms. He advocates the drafting of labor and depriving us of our rights. It is sad indeed to see a supposedly intelligent individual lose his sense of justice so completely. Maybe the war has overcome Eddie's sense of fair play.

Now that we're all contributing our part of the Victory Tax, getting ready to pay our income tax, both state and federal, and paying highly inflated prices for rationed food and footwear and buying War Stamps and Bonds, we're beginning to find out how far our income can really stretch. Though our income becomes right thin in the stretch we can still be thankful we're living in the country we're in. We have the opportunity to help our boys along by doing our bit on the production end. It is our sacred duty to see that we don't let them down. That applies whether we're electrifying some large project as well as the small. They're all for the war effort and it's up to us to pull with our President and the government.

We've been in contact with some of the boys who returned from Cedar Point, and they'll be back in circulation again in our midst. Seems as though the job has been revised somewhat and the earnings will be somewhat curtailed.

Now that spring is somewhere around the corner we're looking forward to some nice spring weather.

We might mention that 28 found it expedient to limit our meetings to one per month for the duration, this being dictated by existing conditions of fuel and gas rationing mainly.

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 32, LIMA, OHIO

*Editor:* Hello, everybody; here we are again, and we are proud to report nearly 100 per cent of our members, including a few out-of-town members, are keeping their shoulders right against the wheels of industry, and none shall be found wanting in the production of supplies for our boys and allies at the front, wherever they may be.

We have faith that organized labor can always be depended upon to produce the greatest amount of war materials and supplies possible, in order that our brothers and allies in our armed forces may do a complete job in the elimination of Fascism and Tojoism. God be with them.

Not only organized labor, but every working man and woman should never lose sight of the fact that our duly-elected government representatives in both the legislative and executive branch, nearly 10 years ago made it possible and legal for working men and women to organize against unfair wage and working conditions; while the dictatorial governments of the axis powers just a few

years ago busted the last semblance of a labor union.

Fascism and Tojoism stand for nothing but organized greed and power, and it was not uncommon to see "Made in Japan" merchandise selling at a big profit, because it was made by sweatshop labor at a wholesale price that American labor could not compete with; yet it seems that a few of "that" type of business man are the loudest squawkers against organized labor.

It behooves every union man and woman to spend as little as possible for the upkeep of our home and families, for two reasons at least: First, in order to keep the prices of resold goods within a reasonable profit as compared with the production cost; and, second, we may have more dimes and dollars to buy War Stamps and Bonds with.

Labor has always made the supreme sacrifice when work is scarce, in that the surplus manpower was laid off without any recourse to an income to support himself and family; however, thanks to the friends of organized labor in official government positions, that wrong is being overcome, whereby men and women, idle through no fault of their own, are assured of a place to stay and a few of the necessities of life.

Organized labor will continue to fight for such benefits until brought to a successful conclusion.

Organized labor has pledged no strikes; however, working men and women are entitled to protection from unfairness from any source. We wanted, and have got, the government agencies to adjust wage and working conditions whereby disputes between labor and management could be and are being settled.

Regardless of the complaints of a few against organized labor, may I ask—

Is there any place we would rather be  
That in the U. S. A., the land of the free?  
Where our liberties have been well preserved  
Regardless of the few who took more than  
they deserved?

V. H. EFFINGER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Editor:* At the last regular meeting of Local No. 70 the members decided that the time had come when we should ask the Potomac Electric Power Company to recognize L. U. No. 70, of the I. B. E. W., as the bargaining agency for employees of the distribution department of that company.

P. E. P. Co. employees in the past have been regimented into a so-called company union, but over a period of years the employees have become aware of their patriotic duties and constitutional rights, namely, to join a labor organization of their own choice and to use their organization for the defense of our home economy. They have become tired of supporting a company union dominated by a small handful of men who go so far in the company's interest as to try to tear down the war effort of the United States.

Here's one thing that they did: I'll begin at the beginning. An employee of P. E. P. Co. served in the Merchant Marine during the first World War and was honorably discharged with the rating of mate.

Later employed by P. E. P. Co. he has worked for that company for nine years. When the present war involved us in actual combat and our merchant vessels were being sunk on the high seas this man felt it his patriotic duty to go back to the Merchant Marine, thereby doing a greater service for his country. He volunteered his services to the Merchant Marine and was immediately accepted upon passing his physical, and in a short time was notified when and where to report for active duty. In the meantime he



asked P. E. P. Co. for his release from that company with the provision that he would have an opportunity to go back to work after he returned and was still physically capable of holding his old job. He was told by the company that the agreement they had with the company union prohibited them from releasing anyone to go into the Merchant Marine without those so released losing any status they might have with the company.

It is our information, however, that a minor official of P. E. P. Co. prompted the resolution through the company union after the employee had been told he could not go to the Merchant Marine and keep his status with the company.

I don't think I need to say anything more about this company union. It is obviously dominated by certain company officials as other company unions are. I am sure that the rank and file members of this company union would not willingly endorse such a thing. I have more faith in men than that. I believe that if these men could have had a chance to express themselves in this matter they would have turned it down.

However, we believe we now have a majority of the distribution employees in the membership of Local Union No. 70 and have requested recognition from the employer. We wish to congratulate these Brothers for joining us with the main object of protecting our home economy which duty has been charged to the American workers by President Roosevelt. Local Union 70 and, I am sure, the whole Brotherhood will expend every effort to protect our home economy, because if it is not protected and our fighting men come home from defending democracy abroad only to find working conditions worse than when they left—Brothers, we better look around right quick for some place to go.

M. T. KAUKENEN, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: Very welcome was the excellent article, "Labor Unions," appearing in *Atlantic Monthly* for December, by M. H. Hedges, one of our own men, director of research of the I. B. E. W.

The same work in condensed form appears in the current *Catholic Digest*.

#### READ

That "Maintenance" Question, by L. U. No. 353.

Brotherhood Wins N.L.R.B. Election, by L. U. No. 359.

Thoughts on a Fallen Hero, by L. U. No. 28 and L. U. No. 102.

L. U. No. 124 Buys Ambulance to Assist Blood Donor Campaign.

Good Sense on Labor in Atlantic Monthly Article, by L. U. No. 79.

Action Through Legislative Committees, by L. U. No. 794.

Construction Unions Campaign for Survival, by L. U. No. 654.

Twenty-five-Year Men Honored, by L. U. No. 145.

War brings changes, but our organizations are manfully meeting conditions.

Plenty of worry and dismay have been caused by the able, insistent publicizing of the stray scandal givers in organized labor's ranks.

The labor movement has long been weakened by the professed assumption that labor held a monopoly on nobility. Truly, the Savior of men sanctified labor by adorning its ranks, thus rendering it a holy thing—only when it is informed by the spirit of and corresponds to its Sanctifier. Tritely, I've met with much nobility in both camps, management and labor. Labor has the initial advantage by the very nature of man. The ancient philosophers held that man was created for action, and most natural in that state. His temptations are undoubtedly fewer. Does not Shakespeare approve this principle?

"What a piece of work is man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! in form

and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals!"

We reluctantly turn to the unfortunates, or so-called "racketeers," in organized labor. Let us do so with the thought in mind that among the chosen 12 there was one traitorous, one weak, and one skeptical, an average of 25 per cent.

The past few years organized labor has recruited millions from the mill run of the human race. Who is so naive as to hope that no wolves would present themselves with the sheep, and in the same clothing?

The critics and assailants of union labor have been most unfair, not that they expose the labor "racketeer," but by trying to make it appear that he is the rule rather than the rare, rare exception.

To present the subject of organized labor fairly requires more mature faculties than most of the publicists have shown. Perhaps one must live hard and long to know the subject well.

Two generations ago my father upon election day was led by the "boss" into the election booth (as was the common practice of the time) to make sure he voted as the "boss" prescribed. My father was an honest man with a house full of young children, and there was a group at the gate waiting to take his job if he demurred. Was that boss a "racketeer"? Or is the "racketeer" something new? Why has a "scab" never been known to live down the stigma? He has been whitewashed, dressed up and adorned with an official badge by his master, all to no avail. In such case moral values have been utterly ignored. An action is immoral in due proportion to the sacredness of the principle it violates. The scab in effect denies his fellows the God-given right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The labor movement in America has been essentially a crusade for Christian ideals. Perhaps no other one force has reached such numbers of common men to help raise them to the native dignity due a brother of Christ.

Mr. Hedges writes: "Much of labor's effort is lost in anonymity. If social historians



TWENTY-FIVE YEAR MEMBERS HONORED AT CEREMONY BY L. U. NO. 145

Rear row, left to right: Albert Fox, Warren Duffin, Charles Grover, Earl E. Jordan, Robert Claydon, Ben Zobrist, I. R. Burton, Ray Hemphill, A. E. Winterbottom, Hugo Fedder, E. L. Smith, G. O. Wilson and F. J. Claydon. Second row: James C. Lyons, B. A. Baumgartner, R. L. Naylor, G. M. Quigley, Herman Fasbender, C. R. Kirkham, Fred Nagle, Lloyd Garstang, Herman Cortz, J. E. Wood, Walter Clasen. Front row: A. E. Alexander, William Magnuson, A. Gustafson, O. Bjurstrom, Joseph Dowie, Waldon Garrett, H. H. Broach, R. H. Thomas, William Thompson, Hans Johnson, Lloyd Leveen, Edward Holzammer.



# Keep On Keeping On

By JOHN BEARD

There's a weary trail ahead of us  
That will test the rock and bed of us,  
That will tire the limbs and tread of us  
As we go creeping on.  
Training our eyes for the blaze of it,  
Setting our teeth at the gaze of it,  
Sticking right hard through the days of it,  
We'll KEEP ON KEEPING ON!

The rough trail will test the grit of us,  
Will measure and take the fit of us,  
Will wear deep into the knit of us,  
Rest only creeping on.  
Though sick at heart at the sight of it,  
We tell each one at the night of it:  
Tomorrow will bring the bright of it,  
So—KEEP ON KEEPING ON!

With tears for those left behind of us,  
Where the stiff trail got the grind of us,  
But never the pluck and wind of us,  
If death comes leaping on.  
We will laugh and make a jest of it—  
How we saw life and the best of it—  
Glad at the end and the rest of it,  
That we KEPT KEEPING ON.

(Mr. Beard is a British trade unionist well known in the United States.)

would write contemporary history as objectively as they write of the French Revolution they would undoubtedly find many reasons why this republic should be grateful to organized labor. . . .

"Scan criminal records over the last 10 years to discover how many labor union officials could be by the remotest implication be connected with racketeering. Probably not more than 20. For sake of statistical ease, say 100. This is 1/4000 of 1 per cent. Can any other social group present a more respectable record?" (See *Atlantic Monthly* for December.)

Publicizing the Judases in our ranks is to us a rare service. Even Westbrook Pegler cannot despise a traitor any more than do you or I. Our duty is plain. Tear the sheep's clothing from his skulking form and then sweep him into the limbo of obliquity, never to rise again in this life.

Treat him thus regardless of how powerful he might be thought to be. If we have to shoot it out, let's do it and be done with it. We will be eternally called blessed.

THOMAS BERRIGAN, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* Well, here I am again. Some of the Brothers have remarked that I did not give them much news in the January issue of the *WORKER*.

Well, Brothers, I wish to say just one thing in regard to news. Things are not like they used to be when the membership was working on private enterprises within the city. You could take photographs and there were more laughs on the job.

But now we are at war and everyone is going at work with heart and soul. There is a purpose we are fighting for, and really there is not much news to give out during our national emergency.

Local No. 80 expresses its deepest sym-

pathy to Brothers J. A. Pruden and W. C. Fisher upon the deaths of their mothers.

Brother O. P. Strickland has been confined to his home because of sickness at this writing, but we certainly hope that he will be back to work very soon.

Brother Fred Russell, who has been sick for some time, is again back to work. Here's hoping that he will be able to keep working. Buy more war bonds and stamps.

M. P. MARTIN, P. S.

## L. U. NO. B-102, PATERSON, N. J.

*Editor:* Greetings to all our boys in the armed service. We are always glad to read your mail at the union office.

Many people believe that Eddie Rickenbacker is inconsistent when he insists that labor should take a cut in their pay envelopes but that the ones who make over \$67,000 a year (\$25,000 net) should continue to get theirs.

Eddie is consistent—from his own viewpoint. What is his viewpoint? Well, from the previous statement and Eddie's labor background, it is easy to deduce that Eddie's viewpoint or social philosophy, together with that of a number of influential people, is that the masses should be kept near the subsistence level while for the privileged few the sky is the limit. Hence it follows that Eddie protests against time and a half for the workers and against any limitation on incomes in the higher brackets.

Labor unions are also consistent. But their viewpoint or social philosophy is that the workers should have as high a standard of living as their productivity permits and that the privileges of the few should not conflict with the welfare of the many.

Since labor unions and Eddie have diametrically opposing social viewpoints, it is easy to see why Eddie so vigorously attacks the labor unions.

Of course, Eddie does not say that his protest stems from his social philosophy. Oh, no, he is interested only in the welfare of the boys in the fox holes. For Eddie's benefit let me state that labor is as much concerned with the boys in the fox holes as Eddie is. In fact, the majority of the boys in the fox holes come from the ranks of labor.

Labor has not limited itself to 40 hours per week. Many have worked 70 hours a week to the point of physical exhaustion. Local unions have relinquished the 35 and 30 hour week and double time for overtime for a 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime. This means nothing to Eddie. It is the overtime at time and a half between the fortieth and forty-eighth hour that Eddie is concerned about. (Salaries above \$67,000 don't bother him in the least.)

Let us analyze Eddie's position. Eddie is concerned with the boys in the fox holes receiving their supplies on time. So are we all. Eddie is opposed to the 40-hour base week. But labor has not limited itself to 40 hours; it has requested only that time and a half be paid after 40 hours and for holidays. Now, is the plane, tank, or bullet, that is made at time and a half rates any less valuable to the boys in the fox holes than the plane, tank, or bullet that was made at straight time? Obviously not.

Well, then, is it fair that labor should get time and a half for some of their time while the boys in the fox holes do not? Eddie might have something there. He said, "Only the boys in the fox holes deserve time and a half." (How about \$67,000 a year, Eddie?) It so happens that labor does not set the wage scale for the soldiers—it is the Congress that does that, and again it is no accident when Congressmen oppose both a limit on high salaries and an increase in the pay of the soldiers. (Remember the battle Bob La Follette had to put up to increase the soldiers' base pay from \$21 to \$50 per month?) If Eddie wants the soldiers to have an increase now, I believe that he has enough influence to get his Congressman to introduce a bill in Congress.

If it is Eddie's position that the soldiers (I use the term soldiers to include all the armed services) are entitled to an adjusted compensation when they return he is on solid ground. It will not be labor that will oppose a soldiers' bonus or chase them out of Washington at the point of a bayonet. Rather labor will help the returned soldiers to get readjusted to civilian life and will back up the legitimate demands that the ex-service men make.

Contrary to Rickenbacker's suggestion, the ex-servicemen will not want to break down union conditions. They don't aim to come back to sweatshops. They are fighting for something higher than that. They expect us to hold the home front. Let us not disappoint them! In the meantime let us build still closer relations with our boys in the service. Let them know that we are with them and that after the war we are going to work together for the better America that is to be.

PETER HOEDEMAEKER, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

*Editor:* Sure, you're fighting for democracy! Know what democracy means? Certainly! Don't you vote in every election? What the heck!

Now, boys and girls, do you know the innards of your political system—what makes the wheels go 'round, and what to do about it when they get out of time? How many of you know the names and addresses of your Senators, Representatives in Congress and members of your state legislature—those who represent your particular district in the various lawmaking bodies? Hands, please! What? So



few hands? Listen, all of you, if you don't make it your business to find out those things and don't write your lawmakers—your lawmakers, mind you—how you feel about various proposed legislation, you haven't a Chinaman's right to holler when they pass a vicious anti-labor law. That's what makes democracy tick, giving intelligent advice, tightening up a loose nut here and there.

Right here in Missouri, and neighboring Kansas, the anti-laborites have some bills up in the legislatures that are block-busters, and if passed will leave organized labor flatter than a Polish synagogue. John Wetzig, our long-headed business manager, knew about these bills and proceeded to do something about it. First, he bought a mimeograph machine. He knows the members of 124 are working long hours. Some of them are unable to get to meeting at all, others are too busy to go to much trouble inquiring into legislative ills, although they'd do plenty of kicking if they knew where to locate the proper shins. So, second, he took on the task of getting out a local periodical to be distributed to the members each meeting, and carried to those unable to attend. The first issue appeared in February and contained a synopsis of the malodorous bills as well as a commentary on their import and evil intent. It also gave a list of legislators, and their addresses, to whom the boys can voice their protests by mail. (A politician listens to criticism from a voter registered in his district, don't think he doesn't! That's how he holds his job!) The little newspaper also contained items of interest to the membership and announcements of local activities. John plans to make this sheet a permanent institution, helping to rivet L. U. No. 124 into a structure that will endure through the post-war temblors. He hopes to make it something the Brothers will look forward to, and keep for a second reading.

Well, the days are stretching into spring. But the boys are too busy getting the war along to bother about the usual spring commitments—fishing and such. The younger fellows are marching off to the various fronts. Almost every day it comes to you that you haven't seen so-and-so far a long time. You inquire, "Say, where's Charles Hawley, or Ralph Haerer, or Jimmie Kice?" "Oh, he's in the Navy, or in a training camp at Miami, or somewhere in the Solomon Islands," comes the varied answer. For the first time in any war, you can do more than wish them luck—you can send part of your physical self along with them, right up to the battle front! We're speaking of the blood bank. Here in this area there has been no lack of blood donors; the drawback has been the means to reach them. So Local 124 hauled off and bought an ambulance which will hereafter bear its insignia and go into various sections of this locality with its Red Cross personnel, gathering the priceless fluid which will bring many a boy back home who would otherwise sleep forever in a strange and far-off land.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

*Editor:* At this time we regret to have to contradict certain articles about Brother E. B. Barras, which appeared in our January issue.

It seems Brother Ferguson, our former press secretary, wrote this article without sufficient information or justification. Ferguson went on to praise Barras highly, saying he was a well-known leader in labor circles in and around N. O. Well, he was definitely well known, but just as much disliked by the majority.

Contrary to Ferguson's statements, Mr. Barras has held but one position in this local. He served under Brother H. C. Fisher as

assistant business manager for three months.

The idea expressed by Brother Ferguson, to have Mr. Barras made a good-will ambassador for the electricians in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Oklahoma, is purely the writer's own concoction and does not represent the intentions of members of Local No. 130.

It seems impossible that a man who spends the greater part of his time at his chicken farm in Pearl River, can hold down half of the positions that Mr. Barras supposedly does. Judging from the attitude of the vast majority of the members of Local No. 130, Mr. Barras can very obligingly spend the rest of his life with his chickens.

HAROLD FISHER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

*Editor:* L. U. No. 145 honored 44 members at a dinner held Tuesday evening, February 16, at the Fort Armstrong Hotel, Rock Island, Ill. For 25 years and more these honored members have been sincere and loyal followers of union principles, making this a deeply impressive occasion for the 200 members and guests present.

During the dinner, which began at eight o'clock sharp, entertainment was provided by Roy Kautz and his orchestra.

President R. J. Winterbottom, acting as master of ceremonies, called upon numerous guests for brief remarks. Compliments to the 25-year men were extended by Mayor Frick, of Davenport, and Mayor Arp, of Moline. A letter from Mayor Galbraith, of Rock Island, expressing his regret at being unable to attend, was read.

Additional short talks were made by William J. McNeely, formerly a member, representing the electrical contractors; Ben Jacobsen, Sr., president of the Tri-City Federation of Labor; S. M. Jordan, manager of the Eastern Iowa Light and Power Cooperative; John H. DeYoung, editor of the Tri-City Labor Review; Fred Hinrichs, secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council; Earl P. Hogan, general representative of the Machinists International; William Hansgen, of the Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company, and Jasper Rose, representative of the Meat Cutters and Grocery Clerks, also chairman of the federation organizing committee.

The principal address of the evening was made by Harry H. Broach, representative of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. Mr. Broach is personally known by many of the 25-year men, and in opening made reference to old associates. Possessing a very compelling delivery, Mr. Broach was able to impress a number of very pertinent facts upon every person present.

First reminding us that the men being honored on this occasion became members at a time when the possession of a union card was almost a crime, he went on to demonstrate that "thought was always young," citing Edison, Benjamin Franklin and others who did not let age interfere with the ability of their minds.

Broach decried the widespread prevalence of "ignorance, greed and deliberate lying" evident in the present campaign against labor, saying that "when we stop thinking in fictional terms and think in terms of reality and human values, solution of our economic and labor problems will come more rapidly than we expect."

He asserted that the higher level of education present now than at the conclusion of the last war will make it possible to build a better and finer nation than ever.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Broach pinned gold 25-year buttons upon the lapels of the following men as they were called forward by President Winterbottom:



A. E. Alexander, B. A. Baumgartner, O. Bjurstrom, J. F. Blakstock, I. Burton, Walter Clasen, Herman Cortez, Herman Fasbender, Fred Claydon, Robert Claydon, Hugo Fedder, Albert Fox, Waldon Garrett, Lloyd Garstang, A. Gustafson, Ray Hemphill, Hans Johnson, James C. Lyons, William Thompson, William Magnuson, Fred Nagel, R. L. Naylor, G. M. Quigley, E. L. Smith, A. E. Winterbottom, G. O. Wilson, J. E. Wood, R. H. Thomas, Lee Slavin, Charles Grover, Joseph Dowie, Warren Duffin, Edward Holzammer, Lloyd Leveen, Ben Zobrist, Earl E. Jordan and C. R. Kirkham.

Those not present, who will receive their pins at a later date, are: C. L. Bragg, Earl Clark, Jack Hart, E. M. Olson, G. A. Moses, Conrad Baer and William Heeter.

At the conclusion of the presentation, Brother Winterbottom presented a well-merited 25-year pin to Brother Broach.

The local is proud of these men. They have made our present organization what it is today.

ERNEST KREBS, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

*Editor:* Those of our members who are so often delinquent and those who were not privileged through just cause missed a great treat at our last meeting of January when they missed the inspiring and instructive address given by our international vice president on his recent visit to our city.

Brother Ingles was keyed to a very high oratorical temperature and those present enjoyed every minute of his one-hour-and-15-minute talk. The warning given us so forcibly by Brother Ingles should make us more determined to forget some of our self-interest and work harder for the upbuilding of our own local union, as well as organized labor as a whole, both in membership and financial standing, that we will be better able to face the serious issues that are bound to confront labor if our government bodies continue to ignore the rights of the workers in all their rulings under their camouflaged "patriotic" laws. These laws are being enacted so fast that the workers are staggering in the dark at all times. It is time that we realize that we are practically hogtied, and those ties are being tightened slowly but surely, and our labor bodies may follow that extinct bird, the dodo, and cease to exist.

I wonder seriously if there is another organization on the continent that pays so great a dividend to shareholders as does this of ours and has so little interest taken in the affairs by the personnel of the shareholders. Do we study our prospectus, the constitution and by-laws which govern our dividends? We will exemplify our meaning by a large ?



How many of our shareholders study the laws laid down which govern our local union officers? You have a voice equal in electing to govern the affairs of your organization. Express your interest in your firm by approving or disapproving of the way in which your affairs are being managed at our shareholders meetings which convene twice each month.

It is my sad duty to report the passing of another of our oldest and most loyal members. Initiated in November, 1901, into the I. B. E. W., Brother Hampton Hildred Free, known by all as Ham. He was one of the oldest line foremen of our city. All who worked under him and all who were privileged to know him sadly miss him, and the entire membership joins me in our sincere condolence to his brothers, sisters and their families in their sad bereavement.

F. LOONEY, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

*Editor:* Another month literally gone with the winds, so much so that it seems the month was wholly devoted to winds, colds, grippe and gripes.

The sad and doleful month, the month of February, the month in which we must make our income tax report and, woe of woes, we must also arrange for cash to pay that tax. The mental aches accumulate as we view the bank balance and think of March 15 deadline. One man filled with egotism is the central cause of the world's terrible condition, so when you curse the high taxes, blame the mad paperhanger and help sharpen the axe for the Axis.

Isaiah Halsey now receives the Great Lakes Bulletin regularly. Estes Halsey is at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and doing fine. His only complaint is a very unique one, for he claims that the Navy serves chicken too \* \* \* much. Since Estes does not eat chicken, he swaps it for some of that thick apple pie.

Harry Miller, of the Water Street Station, joined the Navy and will no doubt cash in on his experiences at Water Street as fireman and boiler operator.

George Manners, Acme engineer, spent a week at Purdue University in a War Department school. A course in plant protection under direction of Major W. L. Gilliland covered almost all phases of protection and emergencies. The course was a hard one and the hours long. School was from 0800 to 2130, Army time, or from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., civilian time.

A new fire-fighting plant protection group has been formed at Acme Station. Under the leadership of Dutch Williams and Bill Mann, a very good start has been made, and in due time we may challenge the Delaware Service Building fire department. How about a water fight at the Doherty picnic?

The news around here is plentiful, but no one can waste time thinking of the other fellow's troubles now. Each is busy with his own brand of troubles and many are suffering with the grippe.

After March 15 it will be much better, I hope.

A short month and a short letter to match. Better luck next time.

D. D. DETROW, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 327, DOVER, N. J.

*Editor:* SOLDIER GETS AWARD FOR BRAVERY. Pvt. Herbert W. Anderson, a member of the Signal Corps at Camp Davis, N. C., and a former employee of New Jersey Power and Light, has been awarded a soldier's medal for bravery by direction of President Roosevelt.

Private Anderson and Corporal Kincade, Signal Corps linemen, were repairing tele-

phone lines disabled by a high wind. As the gale continued, it snapped a big tree near the pole on which Corporal Kincade was working. He was enmeshed in the wire, shocked to unconsciousness and badly burned. Anderson, a veteran of 17 years' experience as a line-man, risked his own life to rescue his companion. He immediately climbed the pole and by means of a rope lowered Corporal Kincade to the ground single-handed. Anderson then placed Kincade in a truck and took him to the station hospital for treatment.

The medal was presented to Anderson by Major General Frederick H. Smith, commander of Camp Davis, in a ceremony attended by several battalions of troops standing at "present arms." Before the decoration ceremony Anderson commented modestly, "I did only what I have been trained to do. It's a lot of fuss about a small thing."

Private Anderson is well known to the boys of L. U. No. 327, of which he is an active member.

We are proud of you, Herb! Good luck to you!

SIMPSON WOLFE, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

*Editor:* Once again organized labor in the Province of Ontario has received a kick in the teeth. The proposed "Wagner Act," that was to be brought up before this sitting of the legislature, was left home on the piano of the minister who was to introduce it and he forgot to bring the piano. I guess the time was called by the Manufacturers' Association and was played on the cash register instead of the piano.

Oh, well, nothing has been lost by the thinking working man because of this double-cross on the part of a political party. We never get legislation of any value given to us without pressure on the politicians, and if we are organized strongly enough to exert this pressure we are strong enough to get along without their legislation.

President Brown's message in the January issue of the JOURNAL on the maintenance question must surely have struck a responsive note in the minds of all business managers of local unions concerned with this matter. Our problem in this district was correctly stated by President Ed. Brown. The trouble, however,

goes back quite a long time. The classification "maintenance" was of our own making and a concession given to industrial concerns to allow them to use skilled mechanics to see that their electrical equipment was kept in good condition and running order at a lesser rate of pay. From there it is a short step to installing minor pieces of equipment in their spare time, and good "maintenance" men frequently have a lot of spare time. Finally the jobs they are called upon to do are of major proportions, but at no increase in pay; only an increase in staff.

All these things are taken into consideration when a man is offered a steady job of this description or when he has such a job and sees other men working outside at the same class of work, usually 20 to 30 cents more per hour. Another angle to this troublesome question is the one that concerns the electrical contractor. He is usually the one that we sign our agreements with and so set our rate for construction work, and when a large percentage of the electrical work is in industrial plants, as it is today, his chances of securing this work at the higher rate are exceedingly slim. If he does not get this type of work and new building is restricted, the next time we go knocking on his door for a new agreement we may find him out to lunch.

The cure for this, in my mind, is to abolish the term "maintenance" and gradually bring the rate up to where the difference in pay disappears altogether, because the men employed at this class of work are in most cases called upon to have a better grasp of the electrical industry than the ordinary wireman.

Thank you, anyway, Prez., for giving the subject official recognition.

Congratulations to Fred Phillips, who has been promoted to acting instructor commander in the Canadian Navy. How long a jump is it to admiral of the fleet, Fred?

The Square D Company of Canada has generously donated gifts of cigarettes to the boys of the local in the services, so make sure Brother Shaw has your address so he may pass it on to the company.

Vice President Eversfield showed up at our last meeting, maybe his furnace fire had gone out at home. Brother Morris was seen bending a piece of conduit last week. What happened to the conduit shouldn't happen to a pretzel.

Well, usually after the strenuous effort involved in writing a letter to the JOURNAL, I have a cup of tea, but we "ain't got no tea," no sugar, and the kettle's got a hole in the bottom, and we can't buy another, so I'll put my mouth under the cold water tap and call it a night.

J. NUTLAND, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 359, MIAMI, FLA.

*Editor:* Another corner of the good old U. S. A.—way down in Miami, Fla.—is heard from, Local 359. After a long wait the N. L. R. B. ordered an election held way back in September to determine who should be the bargaining agent for employees of transmission, generating and distribution departments of the Florida Power & Light Company. Employees concerned had to choose one of the following: I. B. E. W., Florida Power & Light Electric Distribution Department Employees Association, or none at all.

The Brotherhood won by an overwhelming majority—'nuf said! Our local had its charter about two years prior to the election. The charter members had a lot of hard work to do in this end of the state, as Miami was the stronghold of the Employees (?) Association. But the Brothers didn't get faint-hearted, and with the assistance of the very able men the International Office sent to help us—



—And he's a veteran member of L. U. No. 327



Brothers Barker and McGaner—we finally won out.

At present our officers include: E. M. Grant, Miami steam electric station, president; M. J. Temby, electric trouble department, vice president; R. R. Wardell, Miami Beach steam electric station, treasurer; G. F. Wagner, electric distribution, recording secretary; and last, but far from least, B. F. Wager, electric trouble department, financial secretary, who was one of our charter members and one of the most active in getting new members.

Our negotiating committee has been meeting with management ever since September. It has been tough, nose-to-the-grindstone work, but our committee won't take "no" for an answer and is really working hard against plenty of opposition.

In the next letter we hope we can let you know that we finally got a satisfactory agreement with management. Also a list of our Brothers in service and on defense jobs.

E. G. THIBAUT, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

*Editor:* Yes, sir; yours through a woodpecker's hole on the air after being absent a few months. But things are happening so fast it's hard to keep up with them. Things in this section are going along very well, but construction is on the drop, of course. You can hear through the grapevine that millions of dollars are to be spent on this and that, but it is not necessarily so. My advice to Brothers desirous of obtaining work in these parts is to get in touch with Business Agent George Jackson before pulling stakes.

Now, about some of the boys at Loudon Dam, Lenoir City, Tenn. Tobe Welch, Sam Tigert, John Griffin, Wagoner, Cutshall, Gilispie, and P. B. Smith are doing a swell job under Mr. Hinkel.

Well, we have lost one of the best union men and workers in this or any other section of the country, W. V. "Pop" Evans, who has transferred to Oregon. I know I express the feeling of all in wishing him success, and the same to my pal, Joe S. Power, who is in the Seabees, stationed at Camp Peary, Williamsburg, Va. Good union men like these are missed at meetings. The larger our membership, the smaller the attendance. No excuse. The boys have their minds on long hours and big pay days. Everything is jake, but let something go wrong with the machinery and our hall would not hold 'em. But, Brothers, "in the time of peace, prepare for war" holds good.

The last seven years my position has taken me away from home, but January 15 I resigned from TVA to accept a position as safety director at Reynolds Metals Company, Sheffield, Ala. It's a pleasure to be back with my union buddies of all crafts, and to be back in a position to attend meetings of local unions and again take part in the labor movement. And, believe me, I'll make some of my Brothers' faces red and their ears burn for not attending local union meetings.

In my trip over the plant here at Reynolds, I find Thomas Bosley, Pete Douglas, Broadfoot, Eddie Purnell, "Poop Deck" Gano, Butler, M. S. Barley, M. B. Doss, Swallow, Jessup, Brock, Maxwell, Johnson, King, Parker, Holly, Doyle, Jolly, Long, Van Sandt, Holland, and they are doing a swell job.

See much of my former superintendent, John D. Sharp. It was no easy task for me to leave his department after years of most pleasant relations. He rates 100 per cent in all of our minds. He has many of our good Brothers under his wing: "Jew" Pearson, Charley Chessner, Aaron Dean, Red Roberts, Doc Giles, M. T. Love, W. A. Alexander and Blackie Rodgers.

Heard yesterday that the Alabama State

Federation of Labor convention has been called off for 1943 due to the war. Well, everything in that department appears to be going along very satisfactorily under the leadership of Sam Roper.

Attended meeting of Tri-Cities Central Labor Union. The affairs of this organization are being very ably handled by Morton C. Crist, business agent for the Carpenters.

Here at the Reynolds Metals Company organized labor is doing a bang-up 100 per cent job, and I am proud of our craft, the electricians. They have proved to management that no matter how difficult the job may be, what sacrifices are to be made, the job will be done.

L. U. No. 558 has furnished a four-bed ward at the new Florence Hospital, and offers the use of our iron lung. The same to remain property of the local union. Our honor roll shows 85 members in service. We are also sending the boys \$25 worth of Raleigh cigarettes. The purchase of \$33,000 in bonds bought by L. U. 558, and an average well over the 10 per cent by the entire membership, speaks for itself.

And, Brothers, the above-mentioned is only the beginning. We will all have more to do and don't forget "every time we punch the time clock, we punch Hitler in the nose." So let's keep punching.

Yours through a woodpecker hole,

JOHN H. GRAHAM, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

*Editor:* Hello, everybody; back again! Well, Brothers, it gives me great pleasure to announce that the Southern Railway Company has finally decided to locate their electrical repair shop here in Atlanta, Ga., at South shop, for all motors, generator and traction motors for all the diesel equipment on the whole system. Some \$185,000 will be spent immediately. The government has given the green light on this project for building and all equipment. This shop will be the most modern and complete in every detail south of Philadelphia. The bids are all out and contractors are here thick as flies. I hope that when you read this the ground will be broken and the project well on the way.

The untiring efforts of our good Brother, H. C. Taylor, have played a very important part in this shop being located here in Atlanta. I will endeavor to give a complete description of all the work and also equipment, and possibly a picture of our Brothers, upon completion.

I would like to say right here we are proud to have all our new Brothers in our organization, which is growing rapidly. Many of our Brothers are in the service of our country and some are on foreign soil. Our prayers are with our fellow men and our hopes for their safe return. May it be soon! No doubt all of us are feeling the effects of this battle for freedom, but whatever the price may be, there will be some left to carry on the work which has been laid out. It is the duty of those who are left to carry on to better standards than we now have.

For quick victory, the old

SENTINEL, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

*Editor:* At our last regular meeting held on Thursday evening, February 25, we were agreeably surprised when under the head of new business in walked International Vice President William D. (Bill) Walker.

Brother Walker, known by all of our members, gave a talk that will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present. His subject was, chiefly, the all-important question confronting the A. F. of L. and all of its affiliates, "Whither Craft Unionism?"

### Mail to Overseas Americans

Mail takes ships. Ships must carry munitions and food. Ships are scarce. They are being sunk rapidly. Here the Post Office Department must meet a new situation. In consequence, the Post Office Department has ruled that increased bulk mail like that of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL cannot be permitted to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other overseas territories of the United States. The International Office has told the Post Office Department it will cooperate. This means that new members in these overseas territories will not receive the official JOURNAL. If other members change their overseas addresses, they will not receive the JOURNAL. Until hostilities are over, they will have to borrow a copy from a Brother member. Sorry.

In other words, where and what will become of the building trades branches of the A. F. of L. when the near saturation point will be reached in new construction work?

Brother Walker outlined the situation from the standpoints of the I. O., the building trades councils, the local unions and the craftsman as an individual. He painted a word picture that was anything but encouraging unless the A. F. of L., from the highest office on down to every local union and each and every member, realizes and immediately begins a vigorous campaign to insure the members future employment under agreements of the A. F. of L. and its affiliates, rather than other forms of unionism.

The I. B. E. W. heads have evidently outlined a program that will insure the survival and growth of all local unions. It is necessary that locally we plan our campaign at once, if we are to continue as a leading factor in the labor picture in our community.

Shipyards, industrial plants and oil refineries employ thousands of electrical workers within our jurisdiction; these workers have or will join some union, and rest assured they will join the setup that is most progressive and aggressive.

Our business manager, Bert Chambers, Jr., has done an excellent job on the Sun Ship situation, but no great progress will be made unless an organizer devotes 100 per cent of his time to the marine workers.

Brother Chambers has more than enough to do solving the many problems that confront us in our other fields, and the wonder is how he finds any time to aid the marine workers.


Local Union No. 654, we had better begin to protect our future, in fact our very near future.

At this writing our drive in support of the War Chest fund is beginning to function through a committee appointed by Local Union President Jim Haslett. The committee, composed of Brothers Gordon Anderson, Don Smith and William Lucke, are receiving excellent cooperation from the members in this very worthy cause.

Our local union has wholeheartedly agreed to support the Philadelphia Building Trades




REC'D MAR - 1 1943



**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**  
WASHINGTON

FEB 25 1943



OFFICE OF  
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE  
AND REFER TO

**IT:P:1-2  
C-1-MFF**

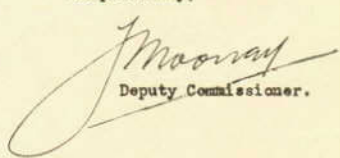
**Mr. G. M. Bugniaset,**  
1200 Fifteenth Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 4, 1943 in which you request to be advised as to whether the pension received by male members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is subject to the Federal income tax.

A pension paid to a member of the Brotherhood meeting the requirements for participation therein is in the nature of a gift and as such is not subject to the Federal income tax.

Respectfully,

  
**Deputy Commissioner.**

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## GOOD NEWS FOR PENSION MEMBERS

Council's plan of a united labor front in this drive. In this way organized labor will receive the credit due them, instead of the old system whereby the employer often received honors that rightfully belonged to the employees.

JAMES A. DOUGHERTY, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.

*Editor:* After a year of intensive war work L. U. No. 697 decided to have an evening of fun and relaxation.

Our entertainment committee arranged a dinner dance at Hotel Gary. The affair was well managed and everything came off according to plan. Among invited guests were: Mayor Finnerty, of Gary; Lt. Col. Edgar, of Gary Armor Mill; Major Rogers, area engineer of D. P. C.; M. J. Boyle and C. Paulsen, of L. U. No. 134; F. Dietrick, chairman of Gary Building Trades Council; D. Talbot, chief electrical inspector of Chicago; F. Schutz, chairman of Central Labor Union, and many others too numerous to mention.

The music was furnished by a fine dance band, and the evening passed away all too soon. Those of our members who could not attend missed a bang-up good time.

The supper preceding the dance was enough to satisfy the most exacting gourmet. Let's make it an annual affair, fellows, and have the same committee handle it, as they know how to do a good job!

Well, I wonder what has become of the Anaconda Cable & Wire Company scandal! Seems to me that a few weeks ago the newspapers of the country blared forth in headlines that this company had been caught chiseling against the government to the tune of many thousands of dollars. I wonder why the hush, hush, has been put on this case?

I suppose some crooked politician, Senator, or Congressman must have had some stock in

the company and an investigation would have stirred up too much of an aroma for him!

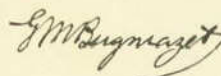
The public will doubtless be expected to forget the incident, as it only cost Uncle Sam and the taxpayers a few thousand dollars.

Say, what would have happened if some I. B. E. W. members had been involved in some chiseling act of this nature? Wouldn't that make a sweet morsel for some of the union-hating papers throughout the country to spread on their front pages?

## NOTICE

To avoid further confusion as to military service cards, provided under Article XIV, Section 8, of the constitution only beneficial members in good standing who enter the active military service, may make application for such card. This means that a member going into active military service must apply for the card if he wants the protection, and he cannot be protected and get the benefit of the constitution, by the local union sending in a card three or four months later, when very likely the member will have gone in arrears, or been dropped from membership for the non-payment of dues.

Please take note and cooperate, and in this way avoid confusion.



International Secretary.

Let some dishonest corporation do some damnable act of sabotage against our nation in time of war and they get away with it. But if some labor union does a little dishonest chiseling, "glory be" what a stink the papers make of it!

As an organization, the electrical workers of the country are all doing their share to help win the war, and the disgusting spectacle of a huge corporation defrauding the country just to make a few lousy dishonest dollars is a thing that nauseates all of us and all other loyal citizens!

I think Uncle Sam should apply some of those \$10,000 fines with 10 years in jail to the guilty officials of any company chiseling against this country at a time like this, when the nation is fighting for its life.

HARRY B. FELTWELL, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* It has been some time since I had anything to report on the Norfolk front, but I think I have something here that should interest our Brothers. Norfolk, as you know, is in the middle of what can only be described as a war-whirlwind. We have mushroomed into a city of nearly half a million in a matter of three years, and the problems are heavy.

However, there is one problem which should not be allowed to grow any greater before drastic action is taken. I mean the assumption by our armed forces that they are a law unto themselves and not answerable to the civil authorities. There have been numerous instances of speeding by Army trucks, driving through red traffic lights, and in two instances people were killed in traffic accidents directly attributable to Army vehicles. In the latest of these two instances, the Army authorities locally have refused or failed to deliver the driver to civil authorities. I am moved to wonder whether they think he should not be arrested and tried just as any other citizen of the city would have to be.

This matter has grown serious enough so that our local newspaper has printed an editorial thereon. If I understand this thing rightly, even when the Army is in the field actually engaging the enemy, they are still not a law unto themselves, but must adhere to certain rules and regulations as laid down by the international rules of war and common decency. How much more so, I think, should the armed forces be subjected to rules and regulations when they are only engaged in training for the job ahead. Why should a uniform on a man make him immune to prosecution for violating a law, to say nothing of having committed a manslaughter, however accidentally it happened? Surely, the law should take its course, regardless of the uniform involved.

I wonder if there is any other instance of such assumption of immunity in other communities, or whether this is just an isolated case. Will some of you Brothers report if you have anything like this in your communities?

Outside of the above, all's well in Norfolk, and we are still doing our best to pin back the ears of Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito.

O. W. HERB, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 776, CHARLESTON, S. C.

*Editor:* Here we are back in the WORKER again, Brothers. First I must tell you this is my first experience at scribbling. Twisting wires is my trade but I'm gonna give this pencil pushin' a try. You ol' timers remember when conduit and hydraulic binders came in. Well, think of me now. Here goes.

We have plenty of marine electrician jobs open here. Our business manager, W. P. Hooker, has a job on his hands to fill the bill



and I think he is doing a bang up job at that, as well as being a go-getter. I wish to say for myself as well as for other members of our local, good luck, Walter!

We had the pleasure of having Vice President G. X. Barker and Representative Payne at our last meeting. Brother Barker gave us a very interesting talk on marine work in our two shipyards and urged that outside construction men go in for marine work to help the war effort. I for one, as well as many others, took this advice and liked it, too. 'Course I've gotta say the noise was h— to start with. But you get used to it. Brother Payne also gave us a short follow up to Brother Barker's talk. All of L. U. No. 776 thank these two great labor leaders and Brothers, and we have open doors to you both any time.

Back on the shipyard subject momentarily, I wish to mention our good Brothers, Roy C. Campbell and C. I. Gartman, the latter being responsible for me appearing in the WORKER as he is our president and one of the leaders at the dry dock. To Brother Campbell, who is shop steward and doing a bang up job, good luck, Roy!

Well, that just about covers my first, so I'll leave you with:

There's always a hand of greeting  
At any local union meeting.

CHARLIE L. PLATT, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

*Editor:* There is an old saying: "An injury to one is an injury to all; united we stand, divided we fall." There is a deep meaning behind these words. If there ever was a time to unite the labor movement it is the present, for sinister movements are engaging in a sniping campaign against the whole labor movement.

The House Naval Affairs Committee recommended passage of a piece of legislation compelling Navy Yard employees to either "work or fight." This proposal was slipped through as an amendment to a minor bill, authorizing payment of transportation costs to civilian workers. This amendment would require Navy Yard commandants to report the names of absent workers to local draft boards which could then order them into military service. Of course we know there is no serious prob-

lem of absenteeism in Navy Yards, or any other basic industry. It seems to me that some Congressmen are so busy scheming and plotting against organized labor that they have no time left to offer anything of a constructive nature. But should a bill be offered to favor organized labor and should it be fortunate enough to reach the floor of the House, you can rest assured that there would be no question of absenteeism; for the Tories would have every available member lined up to vote it down.

These same Tories who cried for a longer workweek, when they get it they still howl. These reactionaries, while they are demanding a longer workweek under the guise of speeding up the war output, their main objective is to force a wage cut to benefit sweat shoppers. For weeks ranting reactionaries in Congress, newspaper columnists and editorial writers, radio commentators who are kept by large advertisers, have been harping on the necessity of repealing or revising the Wage and Hour Act, contending it was obstructing the war effort. That claim is the bunk, since practically all war industry has been working weekly schedules of 48 hours or

## ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

In compliance with the requirements of the Fraternal Act of various states, we are publishing below information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1942.

### ASSETS

Bonds	\$1,894,719.25
United States and Canadian Government, States, Provinces and Cities	\$836,928.07
Railroads	198,177.15
Public Utilities	696,452.03
Industrial and Miscellaneous	163,162.00
Those subject to amortization carried at amortized values; those not subject carried at market values.	
Stocks	216,655.46
Public Utilities	\$145,484.46
Banks and Insurance Companies	31,565.00
Industrial and Miscellaneous	39,606.00
Carried at market values.	
First Mortgage Loans	3,493,951.89
Loans maturing in three years or less	\$232,408.10
Federal Housing Insured Loans	846,851.45
Monthly Amortized Loans	2,414,692.34
Collateral Loans	65,400.00
Real Estate Owned	607,876.33
Home Office Building	\$535,036.33
Other Real Estate	72,840.00
Carried at market values.	
Cash in Bank and Office	1,861,862.49
Interest and Rents Accrued	40,257.26
Other Assets	137,386.20
Total Admitted Assets.	\$8,318,108.88

### LIABILITIES

Death Claims due and unpaid	\$60,018.95
Death Claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year	35,575.00
Advance Assessments	20,062.80
Other Liabilities	2,472.54
Total Liabilities	\$118,129.29

### INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1942

#### Income

Memberships, Admission and Reinstatement Fees	\$1,556,352.70
Interest, Mortgage Loans	192,305.50
Interest, Bonds	72,473.52
Interest, Collateral Loans	3,554.39
Dividends on Stocks	18,370.32
Rents	73,712.01
Profits on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets	16,253.10

Other Income	7,719.90
Total Cash Income	\$1,940,741.44

#### Disbursements

Death Claims	\$656,717.29
Salaries of Trustees	9.00
Salaries of Employees	82,837.65
Insurance Department Fees	202.00
Rent	11,140.00
Printing, Stationery and Supplies	1,833.16
Postage, Express, Telegraph and Telephone	2,269.16
Insurance and Surety Bond Premiums	879.79
Publications	64.00
Expenses Supreme Lodge Meetings	450.07
Legal Expenses and Fees	2,609.19
Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate	45,859.65
Auditing	825.00
Taxes; Federal, Personal Property, etc.	6,241.46
Contributions	760.00
Losses on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets	616.00
Depreciation	12,346.69
Traveling Expenses	89.80
Furniture and Fixtures	15,571.59
Miscellaneous	315.25
Total Disbursements	\$841,636.75
Excess of Income Over Disbursements	\$1,099,104.69

#### Exhibit of Certificates

	Number	Amount
Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1941	123,573	\$72,317,050.00
Benefit Certificates written during the year	48,490	
Benefit Certificates revived during the year	241	167,250.00
Benefit Certificates increased during the year		14,869,050.00
Total	172,304	\$87,353,350.00
Benefit Certificates terminated, decreased or transferred during the year	12,013	2,052,000.00

Total Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1942	160,291	\$85,301,350.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by death reported during the year	879	\$660,225.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by lapse reported during the year	11,134	\$1,391,775.00

#### Exhibit of Death Claims

Claims unpaid December 31, 1941	76	\$56,511.24
Claims reported during the year	875	660,225.00
Total	955	\$716,736.24
Claims paid during the year	764	656,717.29
Balance	191	\$60,018.95
Claims rejected during the year	108	
Claims unpaid December 31, 1942	83	\$60,018.95



## OUR MEN NEED ★ BOOKS ★



SEND  
ALL YOU CAN SPARE

Help a man in uniform enjoy his leisure hours. Give your good books to the 1943 VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN. Leave them at the nearest collection center or public library.

longer. The exceptions are those plants that are on a 24-hour schedule.

In view of the fact that consistent attacks are being thrown at labor it is time for us to get back at them, and one way sure is by a legislative committee in every local such as we have in No. 794. This committee has the task of watching proposed legislation that may be of a derogatory nature, get the name of the Senator or Congressman, report to the local any proposed action, either by writing in the name of the local or sending a resolution of protest. We believe this action has a telling effect. For example, December 16, 1942, Col. R. R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, made a radio broadcast in which he said the Merchant Marine sailors are no credit to the nation. We discussed this matter and decided that McCormick was sowing the seeds of disunity. Therefore, the legislative committee drafted a resolution urging investigation of the Chicago Tribune by the Department of Justice. This was sent to Attorney General Francis Biddle, copy to President Roosevelt, and to the *Chicago Sun*. This was passed unanimously. This resolution has been very effective, for the Chicago Tribune staff has been making calls to various members of our local seeking information on this matter.

There are many other important questions that we have taken up and disposed of, and we are of the opinion that it would be good judgment if each and every local form a committee such as we have to be a watch dog for organized labor.

I am informed that an emergency board has been set up to hear the pros and cons on the pay raises of 20 cents and a minimum wage of 70 cents and the union shop. When this goes to press they will be in session. We will be watching this very closely. Set the Axis back on their axes by buying war bonds. Don't forget we are in the war fighting to win.

W. S. McLAREN, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 980, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: There should be plenty to write about from this war booming city, but Brother Martin, of Local 80, and Brother Herb, of

Local 734, seem to be taking very good care of the situation.

As our major problem is securing recognition as a bargaining agent by the Virginia Electric & Power Company we are leaving no stones unturned in our efforts to do so.

The following will show you what our boys are doing:

It is with great pleasure that we, the members of Local Union 980, record the following resolution of appreciation:

Whereas on January 28, 1943, due to a severe sleet storm in Richmond, Va., about 40 employees of the Virginia Electric & Power Company, who were likewise members in good standing of this local, were called to the said city to assist in clearing up the storm damage; and

Whereas, upon arrival, these men did find that much misleading information had been supplied the Richmond men about the accomplishments of this local; and

Whereas these men did correct this misleading information and did lend their entire efforts to organizing the Richmond men to form an local union of the I. B. E. W.; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union 980 extend a vote of appreciation to all the members who participated in this great cause.

Norfolk, Va.,

February 11, 1943.

So while the wheels of war industry are turning around us we will continue to do all we can to keep them turning.

H. C. COPELAND, R. S.

### L. U. NO. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor: Departing from the usual practice of holding our regular meeting on the first Thursday of each month, the local decided to hold the meeting on the second Thursday for the month of February, only in order that we could have a combination business meeting and social.

The reason for changing the date of our meeting was to give the shift, numbering about 500 members, an opportunity to attend the meeting as well as the social, which it seems had been deprived of this opportunity to attend.

The combination was held in the Polish Falcon Hall, Eighth Street, Ambridge, Pa., February 11, 1943. The Polish Falcon Hall is a modern building, fully equipped to handle such a gathering, centrally located and only four blocks from the plant of the National Electric Products Corporation.

Only routine business was transacted at the meeting and around 9 p. m. the social began. Executive board of the local had everything in readiness. Refreshments were served in the basement of the building and a local orchestra was engaged to furnish the music for the dancing on the first floor.

It has been my good fortune to be able to attend all of the socials held by our local since it was chartered in the year 1937, and I was particularly interested in this one, for I was looking for something unusual to happen when this group of our members had a chance to attend our social for the first time, and they certainly blew the top off with enthusiasm. But I soon observed that we human beings have just about the same fashion and follow the same lines in having our fun and good time and it seems to matter little whether

or it is the first shift, the third shift or the middle shift.

Down in the basement, where the refreshments were served, members were grouped around tables and were enjoying a friendly game of cards along with the refreshments, and other groups were singing popular songs, and all were having fun.

On the first floor, where the dancing was in full swing and where you could find most of the women members, they were having a great time dancing polkas and jitterbugging.

Around midnight the party was over and everybody had a barrel of fun. Conservative count of the members present would probably reach 500.

H. M. SMITH, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor: The February meeting of Local 1216 was held in the St. Paul Hotel and the committee arranged for a very nice room. There was less business to be discussed than at any previous meeting for some time. Perhaps it was becoming acclimated to the new surroundings. A good attendance of membership was noted. Brother Bert Coil, of WTCN, made his last appearance for some time, as he reported for duty in the U. S. N. R., Lt. J. G., the next morning. Good luck, Bert. We all shall be looking forward to your return. Negotiations at WMIN and WLOL were discussed, along with the regular business.

Brother Harry Siles reports everything normal at the KSTP transmitter. Brother Fred DeBaubien, supervisor of the KSTP control and maintenance, reports they are well pleased with the rebuilding job of their large studio (which is of some size). The ceiling was lowered and the whole place redone with Acoustis Celotex on walls and ceiling, new block linoleum on the floor, and new lighting fixtures to wind up the job.

Two Brothers were in uniform at the last meeting, Lt. Bert Coil, Navy, and Lt. Gordy Johnson, state staff of the state guard.

With Bert Coil taking leave of absence from WTCN staff, Harry Zabel has moved from control to transmitter and Jess Powell has been appointed transmitter supervisor. Jim Kelly, control, is getting himself in condition for entry into the armed service, and has lost 13 pounds in the last month. New auxiliary transcription equipment has been installed in the WTCN control.

Brother Renk reports a very novel tube rack devised by Brother George Jacobson at WDG. The shelves are installed in a rack the same size as the final 5KW and gives a sort of 50KW look to the place. The tube rack shelves have holes to hold one of each type tube used and a complement of one spare for each tube used. Also filed in the rack for replacement service are one light bulb to replace each bulb used inside and for tower lights. The inside of the transmitter room has received a new coat of paint, dull buff shade, and looks very dressed up.

Bob Anderson and Fred Hermann, of the WCCO staff report everything normal, with their 50KW transmitter holding up very well under continuous 24-hour per day service.

Warren Fritz, of WMIN, reports they are still awaiting word from the WLB regarding the pay increase awarded in their new contract.

Contract negotiations are still under way at WLOL for what supplementary revisions that have been deemed necessary.

Brother Bob Wallinder must be leading a very strenuous life here of late. When he reported in at the WLOL control at 9 a. m. last Saturday morning he sat down and yawned, "Boy, am I tired." That young son must be well past the teething age. Wonder what it can be now.

GENE BRAUTIGAM, P. S.

### THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$ .85**



# IN MEMORIAM

## E. S. "Tim" McArthur, L. U. No. 1007

Reinitiated February 11, 1938

We, the members of L. U. No. 1007, Edmonton, Alberta, sincerely regret to record the passing of our esteemed Brother, E. S. "Tim" McArthur.

He was one of the oldest members in point of service, and an upholder of unionism since the beginning. When we say with all sincerity, he was a friend, good workman, a loyal Brother, there is scarcely a greater tribute can be paid to a departed Brother.

R. S. EVANS,  
Edmonton, Alberta. Recording Secretary

## L. L. Ream, L. U. No. 125

Initiated March 31, 1922

In sorrow, the membership of L. U. No. 125 records the passing onward of Brother L. L. Ream, and the associations of a large friendship are broken with the closing of his file.

To his loved ones we express our fraternal sympathy in the loss which we share with them, for we shall miss a valued Brother.

The charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Ream, and a copy of this tribute shall be recorded on the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

EDWARD L. SADLER,  
HARRY LIVINGSTONE,  
HENRY W. NEWCOMBE,

Portland, Oreg. Committee

## Earl C. Smith, L. U. No. 160

Initiated March 31, 1937, in L. U. No. 292

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 160, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Earl C. Smith, who died on February 11, 1943; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,  
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

## Robert L. Davis, L. U. No. 73

Initiated January 19, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 73, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Bob L. Davis; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM S. FEATHERSTONE,  
K. MERRYWEATHER,  
A. C. MORIN,

Spokane, Wash. Committee

## Carl E. Gauntt, L. U. No. 716

Reinitiated November 1, 1933

It is with a sense of some tremendous loss that we, the members of L. U. No. 716, mourn the passing of our beloved Brother, Carl E. Gauntt. His personal example of fair play and sportsmanship, generosity, and loyalty, remains as a symbol to all those who have worked with him and for him during the years past.

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his family.

GEORGE R. WOLFRAM,  
A. V. POTTER,  
DAVID H. BEVAN,

Houston, Texas. Committee

## Edward K. Butz, L. U. No. 124

Initiated July 28, 1908

With tender sorrow and deep commemoration we record the passing of our Brother. Like a father to many of us was Edward Kepner Butz, of L. U. No. 124, whose silent influence will remain for many years in our memory.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 124, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

A. J. WINNIE,  
W. C. HENSLEY,  
R. S. MARTIN,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

## George Dunwoody, L. U. No. 6

Initiated July 24, 1942

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Dunwoody, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,  
C. FOEHN,  
H. MADDEN,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

## John Essam, L. U. No. 17

Initiated February 20, 1917

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on February 7, 1943, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, John Essam;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

C. E. HALL,  
WILLIAM P. FROST,  
O. HOHMAN,

Detroit, Mich. Committee

## Harry Alexander, L. U. No. 230

Initiated January 25, 1928, in L. U. No. 18

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry Alexander; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Alexander, L. U. No. 230 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 230 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Alexander and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. 230 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. 230, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

C. A. PECK,  
F. J. BEVIS,

Victoria, B. C. Committee

## O. M. Anderson, L. U. No. 77

Initiated December 14, 1915, in L. U. No. 584

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 77, pay our last respects to our beloved Brother, O. M. Anderson.

Brother Anderson was born in Greenville, Texas, August 28, 1884; enlisted in the United States Navy in 1900 and upon his discharge from the Navy became a member of Local Union 384, May 16, 1905. Brother Anderson was married at Colgate, Okla., in 1908. From 1920 to 1923 Andy was financial secretary of Local Union 1002, of Tulsa, Okla. From 1923 to 1925 he was superintendent of police and fire alarm in Tulsa. He came to Seattle in 1925 and became active in Local No. 77, and worked for the City Light from that time until he accepted the appointment as state electrical inspector, outside inspection. Brother Anderson had been recording secretary of Local No. 77 for a number of years and had held the office of president of this local.

Members who became really acquainted with Brother Anderson knew him as a sincere and friendly union man who always had the interests of others at heart, and many times carried loads that were too heavy for one man in his unselfish effort to be of service.

Words cannot express our feeling of loss. There are thousands of members of the I. B. E. W. who will long remember Andy and miss his cheerful presence.

We, the members of L. U. No. 77, extend to Brother Anderson's widow and family our sincere heartfelt sympathy in this their great loss.

DON KING,  
FRED TUCKER,  
GUY BROWN,  
JACK MCLEOD,  
EARL FULS,

Seattle, Wash. Committee

## Guy Williams, L. U. No. 429

Reinitiated June 5, 1942

We, Brothers of L. U. No. 429, regret to record the passing of our late dear Brother, Guy Williams; and

We desire to take this method of expressing our grief and sorrow to the loved ones left behind, and to extend to them our heartfelt sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to his memory; be it further

Resolved, That we shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Williams, and have these resolutions published in our Journal.

L. V. MCCOY,  
R. T. PATTERSON,  
E. H. SUTTON,

Nashville, Tenn. Committee

## J. Gleaston Moorman, L. U. No. 9

Initiated May 11, 1926, in L. U. No. 723

## Clarence Foland, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 2, 1937

## Paul A. Messenic, L. U. No. 9

Initiated September 3, 1907 in L. U. No. 49

## Stephen Devault, L. U. No. 9

Reinitiated September 7, 1938

## James C. Bohen, L. U. No. 9

Initiated October 20, 1941

## Charles Devine, L. U. No. 9

Initiated May 6, 1919

It is with profound sorrow that L. U. No. 9 records the deaths of its six members whose names appear above.

These men will long be remembered by the membership of L. U. No. 9 for their high conception of duty as members of our Brotherhood, and for their fine example as Christian characters. Their genuine interest in our craft and its problems was a stimulus to all of our Brothers and greatly helped in the solution of many of the perplexing situations which union labor is called upon to settle in these perilous days. Our great sorrow in the death of these late members of our local union is brightened by the knowledge of the permanent imprint for good these men left to our Brothers, their friends and their neighbors.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. 9 offer this tribute to their memories for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; their faithfulness to their Brothers and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

R. X. BARRY,  
WILLIAM MARTIN,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee



**George Hurd, L. U. No. 17***Initiated July 26, 1915*

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 17, record the passing of our friend and Brother, George Hurd, on February 8; and

Whereas those of us who knew him best knew him to be loyal to this organization, and in fraternity we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and assure them that so far as we may we share their grief, for he was our Brother; and therefore

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family, expressing to them our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

C. E. HALL,  
WILLIAM P. FROST,  
O. HOHMAN,

Detroit, Mich. Committee

**Lawrence L. Youchim, L. U. No. 397***Initiated August 12, 1924*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 397 mourn the death of our Brother, Lawrence L. Youchim; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM PHIFER QUINN,  
FRANK L. CUNNINGHAM,  
G. EDGAR MURPHY,

Balboa, Canal Zone. Committee

**E. Roland, L. U. No. 1037***Reinitiated March 23, 1936*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1037, record the passing of our late Brother, E. Roland, who died January 16, 1943, at the age of 51 years. We extend to his family and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it

Resolved, That we stand for one minute in silence as a tribute to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official Journal; also that our charter be draped for 30 days.

A. A. MILES,

Winnipeg, Man. Secretary

**Floyd Lee Ferguson, L. U. No. 390***Initiated October 1, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 390, record the passing of our Brother, Floyd Lee Ferguson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

E. C. VICKERS,  
F. L. VICKERS,  
LONNIE PICKLER,

Port Arthur, Texas. Committee

**Russell H. Hughes, L. U. No. 124***Initiated October 15, 1918*

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow we, the members of L. U. No. 124, regret the passing of our friend and Brother, Russell H. Hughes; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and the charter of L. U. No. 124 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

J. B. NUGENT,  
FRED H. GOLDSMITH,  
A. A. ERICKSON,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

**Marvin LeRoy Lane, L. U. No. 843***Initiated June 5, 1942*

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 843, record the passing of our late Brother, Marvin LeRoy Lane; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. D. BAILEY,  
Recording Secretary

Scottsbluff, Nebr.

**Henry Grady, L. U. No. 504***Reinitiated June 25, 1942*

It is with deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 504, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Henry Grady; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his bereaved family and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

F. H. STEINLE,  
Recording Secretary

Meadville, Pa.

**Carroll Locke Houghton, L. U. No. 674***Initiated April 5, 1940*

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of Local 674, record the passing of our late Brother, Carroll Locke Houghton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

PAUL T. CARROLL,

Boston, Mass. Recording Secretary

**E. J. Hood, L. U. No. 342***Reinitiated March 3, 1940*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local 342, Greensboro, N. C., record the passing away of Brother E. J. Hood.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

Resolved, That Local 342 shall drape our charter for 30 days in memory of Brother E. J. Hood.

JOHN B. McCAULEY,

Greensboro, N. C. Financial Secretary

**James D. Short, L. U. No. 1192***Initiated December 4, 1942*

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 1192, record the passing, on January 29, 1943, of our departed friend and Brother, James D. Short; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this hour of their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

W. H. NELSON,  
M. L. CROSS,  
J. C. BUTLER,

East Point, Ga. Committee

**Oscar Hamer, L. U. No. 1098***Initiated August 30, 1937***Theophile Audette, L. U. No. 1098***Initiated December 7, 1942*

It is with sadness that we, the members of L. U. No. 1098, record the passings of our late Brothers, Oscar Hamer and Theophile Audette; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memories of Oscar Hamer and Theophile Audette.

WILLIAM BATTISON,

Pawtucket, R. I. Financial Secretary

**Harry Gross, L. U. No. 1309***Initiated August 13, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1309, record the passing, on January 25, 1943, of Brother Harry Gross.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; be it

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

M. R. FELDMANN,

Asbury Park, N. J. Press Secretary

**John MacDonald, L. U. No. 1289***Initiated August 3, 1942*

To L. U. No. 1289 falls the regretful duty of recording the passing, on January 26, 1943, of Brother John MacDonald, of Beach Haven.

We extend to his loved ones our fraternal sympathy, for we share the loss of a friend and a Brother.

The charter of L. U. No. 1289 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother MacDonald, and a copy of this tribute shall be inscribed on the minutes of this meeting.

Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

R. R. HARTILL,  
WILLIAM P. DOYLE,  
C. TILTON,

Lakewood, N. J. Committee

**Howard Merry, L. U. No. 66***Initiated June 10, 1938, in L. U. No. 9*

God, who is Master of the universe, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved friend and Brother, Howard Merry; and

Whereas his many friends and Brothers in this feeble effort wish to manifest their high esteem for him and his bereaved sister;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sister, a copy to the Journal for publication, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 66; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union 66 be draped for 30 days.

J. P. PFEFFER,  
CASEY DIVINEY,  
JOE EPPERSON,

Houston, Texas. Committee

**Charles O. Swedean, L. U. No. 160***Initiated March 27, 1937, in L. U. No. 292*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 160, record the death, January 30, 1943, of our departed friend and Brother, Charles O. Swedean.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,

Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

**William H. Hickey, L. U. No. 846***Initiated October 8, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our beloved and esteemed Brother, William H. Hickey; and

Whereas L. U. No. 846 has lost by the sudden death of Brother Hickey a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 846 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend their sympathies to the family of our beloved Brother in time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local and that a copy be sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

H. N. BELL,

Chattanooga, Tenn. Business Manager



**William Evans, L. U. No. 678***Initiated April 2, 1934, in I. O.*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 678, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother William Evans; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 678 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.  
Scranton, Pa. COMMITTEE.

**Joseph Graettinger, L. U. No. 663***Initiated May 12, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 663, record the passing of Brother Joseph Graettinger, whose death occurred on January 24, 1943.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute at a meeting of the local, and by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and be entered into the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped 30 days in his memory.

MALCOLM CHINNOCK,  
Milwaukee, Wis. Recording Secretary

**Albert Filbey, L. U. No. 160***Initiated April 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 292*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 160, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Albert Filbey, who died on January 8, 1943;

Whereas we wish to express to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,  
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

**Edgar A. Sloway, L. U. No. 57***Reinitiated August 12, 1937*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 57, pay our last respects to the memory of Brother Edgar A. Sloway, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Sloway.

E. B. CARTER,  
R. L. POWELL,  
J. J. McAFEE,  
Salt Lake City, Utah. Committee

**George C. Kretschmar, L. U. No. 26***Initiated November 7, 1929.*

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 26, Government Branch, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, George C. Kretschmar, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to call from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

J. F. SULLENDER,  
Washington, D. C. Recording Secretary

**John J. Callahan, L. U. No. 90***Initiated December 16, 1919*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 90, record the passing of our friend and Brother, John J. Callahan.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication and a copy entered into the minutes of our local.

JOHN A. PONTECORVO,  
New Haven, Conn. Recording Secretary

**Julius G. Rink, L. U. No. 1061***Initiated April 15, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1061, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Julius G. Rink; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

SUE SCHEMER,  
Cincinnati, Ohio. Chairman of Committee

**Arthur Ryan, L. U. No. 1061***Initiated June 1, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1061, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Arthur Ryan; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

SUE SCHEMER,  
Cincinnati, Ohio. Chairman of Committee

**John Dooley Scott, L. U. No. 1061***Initiated July 30, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1061, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Dooley Scott; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

SUE SCHEMER,  
Cincinnati, Ohio. Chairman of Committee

**Addison R. Detweiler, L. U. No. 375***Initiated September 3, 1918*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 375, record the passing of our good Brother, Addison R. Detweiler.

We pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

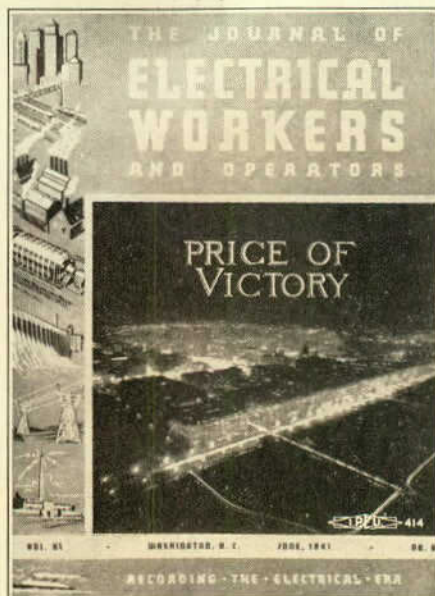
ALEX KALADY,  
Allentown, Pa. Financial Secretary

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1943**

L. U.	Name	Amount
46	T. W. Hartzell	\$825.00
9	P. A. Messenic	1,000.00
I. O. (583)	W. T. Vogel	1,000.00
57	C. G. McKinley	300.00
164	F. Greerer	1,000.00
130	T. P. Tschirn	1,000.00
1	G. T. Ojeman	300.00
L. U.	Name	Amount
417	Charles C. Sugg	300.00
202	Gordon Houghton	475.00
18	R. A. Herrick	1,000.00
141	J. L. Dolan	1,000.00
46	A. J. Derosier	1,000.00
465	W. Puckett	475.00
164	T. J. Sommermann	1,000.00
77	L. S. Dean	1,000.00
I. O. (151)	M. J. Sullivan	1,000.00
I. O. (83)	Charles W. Kiele	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	George A. Balling	1,000.00
77	G. H. Hyder	1,000.00
663	J. Graettinger	1,000.00
160	A. Filbey	1,000.00
474	A. J. Schaefer	1,000.00
48	E. H. Clark	300.00
953	J. R. Jones	1,000.00
58	H. E. Feldman	1,000.00
77	M. L. Krieger	1,000.00
98	F. Gasper	1,000.00
39	C. Echler	1,000.00
124	E. K. Butz	1,000.00
50	D. DeLaney	1,000.00
125	F. R. Burns	1,000.00
9	C. Devine	1,000.00
193	Otto F. Yarcho	1,000.00
I. O. (368)	Steve O. DeVault	1,000.00
6	Texas A. O'Brien	1,000.00
125	L. L. Ream	1,000.00
678	W. Evans	1,000.00
45	George Godin	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	A. Chisholm	1,000.00
I. O. (301)	W. R. Swan	1,000.00
3	J. G. Stuart	300.00
160	C. O. Swedean	1,000.00
245	G. J. Burkett	650.00
17	George Hurd	1,000.00
I. O. (156)	J. G. Carlisle	1,000.00
134	W. E. Sheffer	1,000.00
595	L. C. Brewer	825.00
130	G. L. Beiger	1,000.00
844	R. A. McDonald	1,000.00
I. O. (46)	C. Mathews	237.50
369	C. W. Ehrhart, Jr.	1,000.00
702	W. C. Nelson	707.15
I. O. (202)	J. A. Sampson	1,000.00
245	Stanley Lanius	1,000.00
17	J. Essam	1,000.00
1032	E. J. Stevens	1,000.00
I. O. (401)	J. F. Butler	1,000.00
98	Harry Rupp	1,000.00
I. O. (401)	F. H. Somers	1,000.00
I. O. (435)	George DeAth	1,000.00
77	R. R. Grant	1,000.00
326	A. D. Ross	1,000.00
323	R. P. Shannon	1,000.00
375	A. R. Detweiler	1,000.00
66	H. W. Murry	825.00
176	E. Reed	650.00
674	C. L. Houghton	475.00
46	R. A. Lelo	300.00
73	B. L. Davis	300.00
397	L. L. Yochim	1,000.00
40	H. Zerado	1,000.00
3	A. Zeno	1,000.00
682	J. P. Harder	825.00
38	J. W. Cowles	1,000.00
I. O. (58)	D. Kearns	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	F. W. Brewer	1,000.00
I. O. (321)	D. Donovan	1,000.00
31	E. M. Jonell	1,000.00
926	H. S. Hart	1,000.00
I. O. (76)	R. M. Atherton	1,000.00
I. O. (125)	Jacob Miller	150.00
3	Jack Brooks	150.00
1037	Eugene Roland	1,000.00
300	Albert H. Royce	150.00
659	Henry F. Worthington	150.00
794	Henry J. Breyman	150.00
105	Eric Snelling	300.00
230	Harry Dixon	1,000.00
134	William H. Kelly	150.00
I. O. (213)	W. J. Dyson	1,000.00

\$75,269.65





## Say "Yes" to Freedom

*Of the four freedoms, the most ancient is freedom of speech.*

*For it, men have died from time immemorial.*

*Freedom of speech is bound inescapably with freedom to write what man feels is true.*

*The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, quoted and read throughout the world, is dictated to by no interests, groups or theory. It rides no doctrines or hobbies. It speaks for three hundred thousand*

*skilled workers, and through them, for 13 million organized men and women and through these, for the union men everywhere.*

*It never intentionally is inaccurate, and it never wilfully betrays. It strives to illuminate darkness and advance the light of freedom for all men.*

*In these troubled days of wild rumors, deliberate propaganda, and misshapen fact, read the JOURNAL faithfully, that you may in truth be free.*

## Electrical Workers Journal

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.



## Women's Auxiliary

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Editor:* On the evening of December 4, the auxiliary held its annual dance at the Wardman Park Hotel. It was a great success, for which we credit Mrs. Hellman, entertainment chairman, as she worked very hard. The proceeds were encouraging, and will go toward purchasing war bonds.

Our Christmas party was held at the home of Mrs. Hellman. We exchanged inexpensive presents. The table was beautifully decorated and the refreshments much enjoyed. Our social meeting in January was held at the home of Mrs. Best. We surprised our secretary, Mrs. Virginia Frank, with a stork shower and she received some lovely presents. Mrs. Laura Johnston's birthday was also celebrated on that night and she received a lovely present.

We have omitted for the duration the holding of our second meetings in the month at the homes of members, as it is almost impossible to reach all the homes by bus or street car.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cox announce the arrival of a daughter, Loretta Edith, October 18, 1942.

The auxiliary is hoping for some new members, so come and join us, as we have a lot of fun, as well as helping wherever we can.

Mrs. ROBERT COX, P. S.,  
5909 Seventh St., N. W.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 278, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

*Editor:* In accordance with L. U. No. 278's desire to cooperate with the local U. S. O., the

women's auxiliary has undertaken serving supper one Sunday night each month to the service men. The U. S. O. provides \$20 toward the supper. Local No. 278 allows us up to \$25 to complete the supper and the auxiliary cooks and serves the food.

This arrangement has proved an outstanding success. The home-cooked food is so popular with the boys that each month we have a decided increase in attendance.

We have a system of dividing the auxiliary into two teams and one team serves one month, the other the next month. This keeps the work from being too tiresome for anyone.

I believe other auxiliaries will like to know about this idea so they, too, may help out their local U. S. O.

The local union has also furnished the money, the auxiliary doing the work, to put on dances at the U. S. O. that have met with quick approval.

Our auxiliary is just a little over one year old but we fondly believe we could stack up favorably with the most seasoned veterans when it comes to cooperation with the local on all the projects they work on, as well as the buying of union label goods.

Mrs. EUGENE HENDRICKS, P. S.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 116, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

*Editor:* Our auxiliary held its regular meeting in our new club room. The men of the local very generously furnished us with a room in their building. We meet on the same nights as our husbands, which makes it nice, what with the gas situation. The room was refurnished and redecorated by Mrs. Bob Moser, Mrs. Sam Horton and Jerry Kerr. They did an especially nice job and we are proud as punch.

The men entertained their wives with a dance and style show December 19 at the Elks Club. The men were the participants and



### "JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER SAVES PRECIOUS SOLDER FOR WAR

Uses minimum on each joint. Solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat.

### SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER Send \$1.50 with this ad to CLYDE W. LINT

100 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO  
"The Original Jiffy Line"  
Money Back if Not Satisfactory

prizes were given for the two best performances. Earl Robinson won the bathing beauty contest and Bryan Haney the style revue. A turkey was raffled and Allen Rael held the winning ticket. Everyone had a grand time and we are looking forward to many such grand times.

We also had a Christmas party December 23. Each lady received a nice gift and everyone brought a toy, the toys being donated to homes for needy children.

At our last meeting we discussed spring activities. Several are doing war work and we hope to do our share. We plan to donate blood. We have many willing workers and are looking forward to a full year.

Mrs. IRA C. MILLER, P. S.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 496, SILVER CITY, N. MEX.

*Editor:* The Lions clubhouse of Bayard was decorated with Christmas evergreens, crimson candles and a sparkling Yuletide tree for the Christmas party given December 19 by the auxiliary. Husbands and children were guests. A delicious Christmas dinner was served buffet style. Children and adults were seated at tables arranged in a V shape. The climax of the evening was Santa Claus, well impersonated by Brother C. G. Caswell of Santa Rita, who distributed presents and candy.

Members and guests present were—From Hurley: Brothers and Mesdames Oscar Bates, Claud Chapin, Bill Lewis, Ernie De Coste, Tom White, Freeman Thompson, Lester Lacy; Mesdames Myrtle Belle Stretz and G. De Coste. From Santa Rita: Brothers and Mesdames Jake Yates, C. G. Caswell, Tom Welch; Brothers Tom White and Walter Cole. From Deming: Brother and Mrs. Norris Paul, Brother and Mrs. Guy Graham. From Silver City: Brother and Mrs. Richard Jenks.

The children present were: Wesley and Kenney Chapin, Norma Ann Jenks, Kathryn June and Diana Lewis, Jerry De Coste, Tommy and Mitzie Thompson, Viola and Neil Paul, Peggy and Ann Welsh, Tommy White, Lillian and Guy Graham.

Sisters White, Lewis, Thompson and Hatcher were in charge of dinner arrangements. Mrs. Jenks was in charge of presents and candy.

Brother and Mrs. Charles Justis of Local No. 496 are the parents of a daughter, Linda Kay, born December 22 at Hurley.

Press Secretary.

### WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 114)

toes are a joy all summer long, and that home-made tomato juice is a ruby jewel on the pantry shelf in winter. Tomatoes and tomato juice are easier than anything else to put up. I promise to give full directions in canning season! Your beets and

## Germany Shall Wait

Accursed among the nations,  
Germany shall wait!

Until the crawling centuries mute again  
The hideous echoes of her hymn of hate.  
Cursed by the world's immeasurable disdain,  
Cursed by millions of tears by mothers shed,  
Cursed on the fields where countless boys lie dead,  
Whimpering for mercy, blustering desolate—  
Germany shall wait!

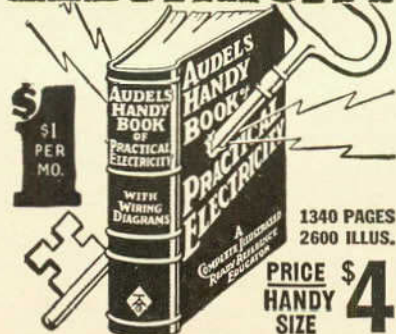
By rotting wharves her empty ships shall rock,  
Her slattern towns their poverty proclaim,  
Her factories falling block by block  
Since "Made in Germany" is a mark of shame,  
Driven from the door of human brotherhood,  
Misunderstanding and misunderstood,  
Beggared, cursed, excommunicate—  
Germany shall wait!

Gray skulls plowed up, there soon will be,  
Gray walls lift shattered arches to the dawn,  
Where babies bodies strewed the bitter sea  
The cliffs still whiten in undying scorn.  
Down weary years shall men, beholding this,  
Turn from her pleading with a hiss.  
Despised, unpitied in her self-made fate—  
Germany shall wait!

H. B. FELTWELL,  
Local Union No. 697.



# KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



● **AUDELS HANDY BOOK OF ELECTRICITY**  
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early carrots should be harvested and canned. Late carrots keep well in a box of sand. Home-canned green peas, corn, green or wax beans, greens, squash and pumpkin will be much admired next fall—about the smartest thing in decorative touches a pantry shelf could have. Home-made pickles, catsup, chili sauce don't have to be consumed sparingly.

Some varieties of squash, such as acorn and hubbard, having a hard shell, will keep for a long time in a dry place. You could coat your rutabagas with wax, the way commercial growers do, to preserve their quality. Several kinds of vegetables may be stored for winter.

During the growing season you must be prepared for the local insect pests with sprays and dusts to control them. Working as a group, you could invest in a spray apparatus and the necessary chemicals advised by your experienced gardener. Don't neglect to dust the bugs whenever they appear. We don't want to be routed by an army of Japanese beetles.

## IDEA OF ARBITRATION

(Continued from page 101)

The association also administers a number of self-supporting group systems. These consist of machinery set up for a group of industries. They may apply to the commercial relations of its members or to relations between management and labor. These systems are usually set up in the name of the industry under its agreement to use the rules or services of the association. In this way, for ex-

ample, the association services the entire amusement industry through standard contracts, the air transport industry, the building construction industry, the textile industry, the ship-building industry and many other groups. A group system of this kind may be either local or national.

In the other American republics, the association functions for the settlement of commercial disputes through the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, whose work it helps to organize, administer and finance. The headquarters of the commission are with the association. The commission operates through national committees established voluntarily in each republic by the people of that republic.

In Canada, the association functions for the settlement of commercial disputes through the Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Council. This is established and maintained jointly by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the American Arbitration Association.

## GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

(Continued from page 109)

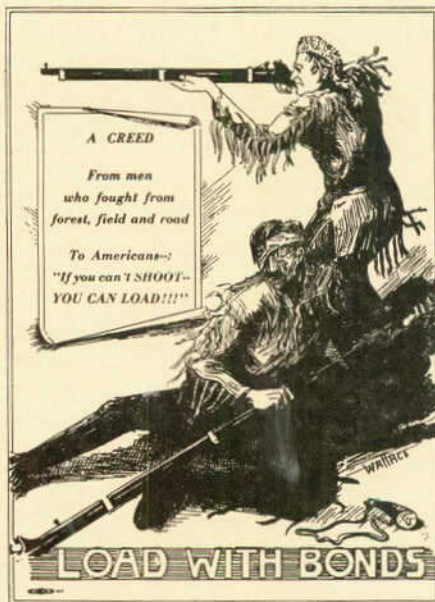
the cafeteria division. There were 517 in 1935, 690 in 1937, 886 in 1939, 1,571 last year, and 3,729 in the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1942.

Of course, serving 25 million meals is no child's play and the amount of food handled in bulk is tremendous, as the following table indicates:

Milk	9,329,723 pkgs.
Meat	2,700,000 lbs.
Sea food	297,216 lbs.
Butter	507,132 lbs.
Eggs	588,076 doz.
Cheese	139,888 lbs.
Poultry	198,204 lbs.
Ice cream	159,229 gals.
Ice cream novelties	91,892 doz.

Government cafeterias soon will be converted into canteens where employees can go for an evening of fun. There'll be floor shows, refreshments, and contests. South Interior cafeteria is expected to be the first to be converted.

The organization deals with unions.



## British Workers Expand Production Committees

London, Feb. 18 (ALN)—As a result of experience gained during the Production-for-Africa week, organized last month by workers in many war factories, a new type of joint production committee has been set up in Britain: a committee covering a group of factories making engines, propellers, airframes and parts for a particular type of bombing plane. Production spurts in certain factories during Africa week were found to be nullified because of failure of other plants to supply them with increased stocks of materials.

Describing how the new committee came to be formed, Dick Massey, shop stewards' chairman in a large London aircraft plant, said: "Our particular factory is, as it were, a link in a chain of factories, so that when we make a special spurt, we outrun the materials we receive from other plants. At the same time we dump an unexpectedly large output on the factory to which our products go. Much of the value of our spurt is therefore lost."

"We took this problem up in our Shop Stewards Committee, and reached the obvious conclusion that a production drive would be much more effective if it were organized by all factories making parts for the same plane. Accordingly we went to the management with the proposal that a group production committee be organized. After a long delay the plan was accepted. The group committee has already arranged for one of our associated factories to begin a production drive next week and we will have ours the first week in March."

The newly-formed trade union District Production Committees, consisting of representatives of each of the unions in the war plants in a certain area, cannot be regarded as substitutes for the industry-wide committees, Massey said. The trade union committees, he pointed out, while playing an invaluable role in the general coordination and stimulation of production, cannot be expected to deal adequately with the special problems of a group of associated factories, since they represent unions in several different industries.

(More than 50 District Production Committees have now been set up by the trade unions in Britain's industrial centers. These committees work closely with the government's eleven Regional Production Boards, on which sit three representatives of labor, three of management, and regional officers of the Ministries of Production, Supply, Labor, Aircraft Production, Board of Trade and Admiralty.)

Labor-management committees in individual plants, Massey added, have a job of coordination similar to that of the group committees. "A production spurt by workers in department A is wasted unless it is coordinated with production in departments B and C," he said. "Also, in plants where some workers are on time rates and others on piece rates, uncoordinated output drives create a multitude of difficult wage problems."



## TAXES

(Continued from page 100)

must spend almost their entire income on food, clothing and shelter have experienced a reduction of more than a sixth in their meager budget.

## CONSUMER INCOMES IN THE U. S., 1941 and 1942

(Families and Single Individuals Combined)

Item:	000		Average Income		Aggregate Income		Difference
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	
Total in the U. S.	42,600	43,047	2,203	2,606	94.8	111	(16.2)
\$10,000 and over	790	994	23,728	24,470	18.4	24.3	5.9
\$5,000 to \$10,000	1,395	1,871	6,786	6,743	9.4	12.6	3.2
\$4,000 to \$5,000	1,570	1,834	4,391	4,498	6.9	8.2	1.3
\$3,000 to \$4,000	3,046	4,173	3,387	3,422	10.3	14.3	4.0
\$2,500 to \$3,000	3,076	4,047	2,712	2,738	8.3	11.1	2.8
\$2,000 to \$2,500	4,433	5,063	2,246	2,223	10.0	11.3	1.3
Below \$2,000	28,290	25,065	1,220	1,240	34.5	30.2	-4.3

## BRITISH LABOR

(Continued from page 107)

After the war, we shall, as a community, have to set about making the best living we can. We shall have to approach all economic problems on the basis that the interest of the community comes first. We should, I believe, have an annual economic and industrial budget as we now have an annual financial budget. We shall need each year a statement of cost, not merely of the government social services and the armed forces, but also of the national needs for wages and salaries, new capital outlay and capital repairs and renewals.

We shall, in fact, have to estimate the size not merely, as we do now, of the state budget, but of the national income as a whole and relate it to the demands we want to make upon it. If it falls short, we shall have to find ways of increasing it, or else we shall have to reduce our demands on it and decide where in the national interest cuts must be made.

After the war, a successful government will need a basis of public statistics much more extensive and far-reaching in kind than anything we possess today. No longer must we be in any doubt about whether we can afford this form of social security or that. The enlargement of government activity on such questions must not be left to the conjectures of partisans with an axe to grind. They must be matters much more of ascertainable fact than they were before the war.

And now I come back to my starting point. To adopt sound measures of law and administration is not enough; our public policy as a whole will not be sound unless it is founded firmly upon a clear appreciation of values other than material ones.

The efficient organization of industry is right, but it is not enough. Social security, too, can be abused at both ends of the economic scale. Poor people may learn to depend upon public schemes of welfare without developing a corresponding sense of duty to the community. Richer people may equally defraud communities of their productive labor force by enjoying their incomes, without feeling or discharging their corresponding obligation.

We must be humane and understanding in our approach to such questions, but we must not be soft or sentimental. We want better standards than the old Victorian code of doing the best one can for oneself. We need to love our neighbor as ourselves, not merely in the sanctity of the home or in our circle of friends, but in the practical workaday world of business.

And while one cannot enforce the golden rule by a process of law, one can build an

economic society in which it is easier to be unselfish, and much less profitable to be selfish, than in the world in which you and I grew up.

## "MUST" READING

(Continued from page 103)

insurance with proper implementation, and how government planning, can actually obviate the grosser aspects of the unemployment problem. He finds the maldistribution of income as one of the chief sources of unemployment.

He believes that more of the national income should be spent on consumption goods and less on capital investment. He says: "So long, however, as we continue to accumulate a vast reserve of unutilized productive capacity while at the same time a large proportion of the population is undersupplied with the basic materials for a good standard of living, we shall have unemployment and economic unrest."

Then he goes on to point out: "One of the first steps is to see whether labor's share in the incomes produced by business enterprise in the present system can be increased without detrimental effects. Many economists properly point out that a program of increasing wages rates as such may actually decrease production and increase unemployment by stimulating the substitution of labor-saving devices and by forcing higher unit costs, higher prices, and restricted output."

Mr. Stead's book may be properly thought of as a guide book to the new economics. It is written simply and it is not at any time "up in the air." It deals with practical problems practically and it is filled in large measure with zeal for doing a better job than we have been doing in America.

## SOCIAL SECURITY IS NO FEATHER BED

(Continued from page 102)

vestments, and other means, a structure fitted to its own standard and desires. Social insurance is meant to supplement, not supplant, private life insurance. That it does not compete with private insurance is proved by the fact that private life insurance has greatly expanded since the Social Security Act was passed in 1935. Between the end of 1935 and the end of 1942 the total volume of life insurance privately written increased from \$101 billion to \$130 billion—that of

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It gives you full information on methods used successfully in everyday practice. For bending elbows; two elbows on one length of conduit; follow around elbows; bends less than 90 degrees. Offsets; Saddle bends, and many other suggestions.

The examples, illustrations and tables make it a complete reference guide and should prove invaluable both to the man doing the bending or to one who directs others.

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ordinary life insurance from \$73 billion to \$87 billion; industrial insurance from \$18 to \$23 billion; group insurance from \$10 to \$20 billion. With such gains totalling some 30 per cent in insurance in force during the life of the Social Security Act, there is no evidence that social insurance has harmed private insurance. It has, in fact, made the American people even more insurance-minded than ever.

We have made great progress in meeting those basic needs of American families through contributory social insurance. Illustrating the magnitude of our system are the 67 million separate accounts maintained under the federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance system, at a cost, incidentally, of only 12 cents per account annually. During last calendar year the government paid out \$122 million in monthly benefits to some 600,000 persons and \$15 million in lump-sum death payments. About one-half of the beneficiaries were retired workers, one-eighth were wives aged 65 or more, one-tenth were widows with children under 18 years and the rest parents and aged widows of deceased workers.

## PENALIZING BUYING POWER

(Continued from page 104)

on the other hand, whose condition is such that certain necessary household items need replacing, or who previously never could afford that extra bed for the twins, now finds that Mr. X has purchased for cash the bed that Mr. Y was just refused, not because his credit was poor but because he did not have the down payment required by Regulation W.



## SOUND CREDIT RATING

Under ordinary circumstances the American standard of living should not be denied to a man purchasing through an installment account. A man's ability to pay cash in advance should not be the determining factor as to whether or not he should enjoy the necessities and comforts made possible by science. Throughout the years men have bought these articles and have paid for them by the use of installment plans, with a result highly satisfactory to the purchaser, to the home, to business and to the nation.

Over a period of many years the American worker has established credit with the finest kind of record in paying his debts. Because of this record of integrity he has been able to purchase the things he needs, at least on some degree of equality with the rich. The installment account has been the working man's charge account; it has enabled him to budget his purchasing so that he might pay an even amount each month instead of a high amount one month and nothing in another. To some the installment account has been a form of saving, because it has encouraged the placing of money into the purchasing of articles of permanent ben-



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Because our people have lived up to their obligations; because their credit has become as good as any man's cash hoard, their homes have been utterly changed; the washing of clothes, the day's ironing, cooking, hot water heating, refrigeration and food preparation by electricity have taken immeasurable burdens from millions of housewives, and all but eliminated the domestic servant. The lives of children have been safeguarded, infants have lived who otherwise would have died, the lives of adults have been prolonged, safely and happily because workmen have been able through installment credit to buy the mechanical achievements which science, plus labor, has made possible for America. Many of the commodities which the working man has been in the habit of buying on the installment plan are now scarce.

Recognizing this scarcity, if there is a shortage of refrigerators, ration them; if there is a shortage of washing machines, ration them; if there is a shortage of furniture, ration it; give each man, as far as possible, what he needs to keep him going full speed during this war emergency. In time of great emergency, it is the primest endeavor of a community or of a nation to distribute as equally and evenly as possible all of the goods and materials necessary for the sustenance and morale of the peoples of that community or nation.

Regulation W militates directly against such even distribution, for, instead of rationing according to need, it tends to create surplusage on one hand and shortage on the other. A man's power to pay, the luck of his past experience, his discretion or indiscretion as regards savings are all things of secondary importance. The problem is to distribute American goods to the people who can make the most use of them and who need them most now. Ration it—don't discriminate on method of purchase. This is the American way, for certainly for a rich man to buy has the same effect on inflation as for a poor man to buy, be the sale for credit or for cash. Inflation is brought about primarily, not by the number of articles sold, but because of the competitive bidding on articles in great demand. If it is found necessary to restrict American purchasing, restrict it in equal force to all. Don't unnecessarily eliminate the workingman from the market.

The installment purchase is the workingman's charge account; let it be restricted to no greater extent than any other type of purchasing by the American people.

## What Scientists Say

We have still to defeat totalitarianism in our own minds as well as on the battlefield, according to an opening statement issued on behalf of the Third Annual Conference on Science, Philosophy and

Religion in Their Relation to the Democratic Way of Life.

With a purpose clarified by two previous years of effort, more than 100 of the foremost scientists, philosophers and theologians of America, assisted by artists, writers and authorities on human affairs, have gathered at Columbia University, determined to listen to one another in turn.

They declare that their attempt to bring out of their diverse learning a coherent system with which democracy may confront totalitarianism is urgent.

## TO DELVE INTO THOUGHT

"The enemies of civilization, who are today arrayed against us in the field of battle, have derived much of their strength from the artificial semblance of coherence which they have given to their thought," says the preliminary statement of the conference. "We will have to discover how the ethical and spiritual principles by which we live are related to the rest of our thought."

"We now know that science, art and religion cannot flourish under totalitarianism. This cannot be accident. The time has come when we must make a determined effort to discover the nature of the kinship between these various disciplines and modern democracy. Then we can also approach the practical task of showing how these various disciplines can, separately and in cooperation, contribute to the preservation and advancement of the democratic way of life."

"A great war is not only a great disaster; it also presents a great opportunity. Widespread destruction and suffering are inevitable; the problem confronting intelligent men and women is to prevent this destruction and suffering from being futile. The world which will emerge after the war must be built on foundations secure against the evils which made the present catastrophe inevitable."

"The task of building a new world involves the cooperation of men in various fields of thought. The Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion in Their Relation to the Democratic Way of Life was organized three years ago in the hope that through meeting with one another and clarifying some of the basic intellectual issues of our time the conference might have a contribution to make to an appreciation of the meaning of life and culture, and the foundation of a true civilization."

## TASK HELD UNFINISHED

"This task still remains before us. Indeed, it is more urgent today than ever before; because the need for counsel, based on varied experience and information, is unprecedented; and the opportunity for making a lasting contribution to world peace and happiness, as well as to man's spiritual advancement, is very great."



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B-1122— 60584 60600 549751 549755 601700 B-1123— 706653 B 726283 726310 B-1125— B 229986 821041 B 258586</p> <p>B-1126— B 239151 239181 608870 751218 751225</p> <p>B-1127— B 192440 192483</p> <p>B-1129— B 362231 362251</p> <p>B-1130— B 394801 394823 B 934051 934133</p> <p>B-1132— B 395529 395542 789798 789844 370615 370629 701326 701465</p> <p>B-1137— B 209520 209550 B 685951 685999 284169 284250 502501 502588 603372 603375 271657 271693 603900 603911</p> <p>B-1141— 317200 317204 317470 317474 B 470918 470923 547674 547680 630173 630288 811115 811330</p> <p>B-1143— B 91630 91633 B 596143 596234 63233 63236 86912 86914 729362 729417 B-1145— 374185 374259 430501 430520 620352 620353 57159 57162 850986 850992 335442 335495 607101 977439 977440</p> <p>B-1150— B 365524 365542 1151— 85008 85010 541837 541879 15178 15237 606604 606610 93301 93355 606808 606809 327970 327976</p> <p>B-1158— B 100435 100439 B-1159— 127602 127816 B 380849 380947 608427 608437 B 827967 828000 B 895739 896144</p> <p>B-1160— B 212571 212719 381751 381796</p> <p>B-1161— B 36751 36922 B 340103 340107</p> <p>B-1162— B 11251 11362 B 340301 340312</p> <p>B-1164— B 37501 38640 B 132251 132390 B 171721 171750 B 758771 759000</p> <p>B-1166— 272286 272410 B 325530 325530 B 942827 942931</p> <p>B-1169— B 374935 375000 B 803288 803565</p> <p>B-1170— B 457502 457514 613430 613445 390260 390267 303093 303099</p> <p>B-1176— B 328108 328118 B 666067 666132</p> <p>B-1177— B 76218 76346 122733 122734 B 327879 327889 394073 394076 397791 397800 512251 512253 B-1182— 757069 757072 571222 571251</p> <p>B-1185— B 623919 623957 83266 83295 396319 396320 B 468381</p> <p>B-1186— 506258 506281 73550 73563 642784 642785</p> <p>B-1192— B 313663 313674 B 718926 718994 982986 983022 63041 63053 B-1196— 501080 501103</p> <p>B-1197— B 106728 106730 883862 884011</p> <p>B-1199— B 389044 389129 B 395101 395122 B 395124 395127</p> <p>B-1200— B 777498 777561</p> <p>B-1202— B 111267 111269 B 759334 759476 B 885117 885162</p> <p>B-1204— 623116 623149 197692 197708 626833 626836 720901 721098 956796 957000</p>	<p>L. U. B-1208— 306465 306525 B 357124 357137 627824 B 894045 894114 606867 606888 961913 961963 118417 118427 617310 617311 120539 120558 1217— 856872 856918 912023 912034 48263 48292 501964 501965 650944 650949 105443 105450 634362 634365 44218 442382 492529 492565 635353 635359 74079 74100 363601 363630 254879 254896 606789 606793 654218 654223 609208 609209 538228 538243 652423 652427 514690 514698 676089 676091 12261 12321 663631 663633 242327 242346 1230— 264492 264503 629611 740163 740206 648269 986049 986072</p> <p>B-1234— B 692251 692258 B-1238— 265716 265733 633232 633233</p> <p>B-1240— B 113391 113391 B 733021 733093 304030 304039</p> <p>B-1242— B 102228 102246 B 393628 393728</p> <p>B-1243— B 923840 923840 269306 269314</p> <p>B-1245— B 209517 209615 68205 68208 B 628316 628905 653388 653518</p> <p>B-1246— B 365329 365338 B 921899 921959 B-1247— 101285 101348 676714 676716 B-1248— 432005 432015 B 150982 450989 119005 119250 250823 251250 384664 384935 367854 367921 746251 746458 B-1251— 535160 535170 688389 688400 742977 743052</p> <p>B-1253— B 201582 201586 B-1254— 382183 382183 688803 688803 743219 743257 262718 262730 667674 354902 354915 667987 667988 624965 624965 669188 669190</p> <p>B-1260— 178961 178963 768665 768671 525047 525053 492357 492362 65448 65561</p> <p>B-1262— B 148567 148631 B 898501 898933</p> <p>B-1263— B 202710 202712 928501 928518 B 359121 359121 512090 512100 512300 512316 634219 B 114395 114410 675172 675175</p> <p>B-1266— B 359489 359490 B 533922 533959</p> <p>B-1267— B 359894 359911</p> <p>B-1269— B 360895 360900 B 393601 393618 717001 717014</p> <p>B-1270— B 213346 213380 B 361361 361365 327064 327326 678691 678713</p> <p>B-1273— B 112956 112956 B 896430 896554</p> <p>B-1275— B 685255 685290</p> <p>B-1277— B 209016 209051 B 368121 368121 530172 530176</p> <p>B-1278— B 933096 933172</p> <p>B-1279— B 384677 384679 755299 755322</p> <p>B-1280— B 210565 210571 B 369009 369011 B-244— 647049 667069 278— 149310 315 B-287— 10149 150 317— 037971 958020 321— 764707 709715 717 721-724 726</p>	<p>L. 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B-1284— B 672854 672898</p> <p>B-1285— B 114280 114283 B 836607 836760 671171 671180 696158 696158</p> <p>B-1289— B 752531 752658 70417 70433 732808 732810</p> <p>B-1293— B 759951 759980 9644 9649 67694 67711 729478</p> <p>B-1296— B 169900 169935 B 889019 889169</p> <p>B-1297— 396376 396379 B 472620 472628</p> <p>B-1298— B 377027 377027 B 741431 741535 688011 688033 62757 62762 688316 688336 721067 721068 500689 500956 733921 733923</p> <p>B-1303— B 377559 377559 B 832693 832741</p> <p>B-1304— B 689328 689349 B 889019 308075</p> <p>B-1306— B 295931 295931 B 900271 900496</p> <p>B-1307— B 374428 374430 B 694715 694772</p> <p>B-1308— B 378622 378622 B 456586 456599 72411 724116 743834 743917 B-1311— 58526 58533 B 379228 379233 B 456830 456852 724657 765511 765520 318373 318383</p> <p>B-1312— B 1707 1946 765511 765520 B-1313— 318373 318383</p> <p>B-1314— B 875555 875648</p> <p>B-1315— 321268 321300 397611 397611 B 723471 723491 379501 379614 722247 722250 727898 727940 384664 384935 334645 334935 710718 710743 B-1318— 329233 329243 B-1319— 381785 382161 708408 708432</p> <p>B-1320— B 49509 49607 B 381431 381443 B-1322— 90921 90965 B 686354 686392 708759 708761</p> <p>B-1323— B 686557 686558 709371 709380 731023 731070 XG 79012 79021</p> <p>B-1325— B 670154 670170 B-1326— 713297 713306 737729 737773</p> <p>B-1328— B 399601 399643 B 402131 402300 441001 441060 B 668251 668445 B 671286 671837 B 672586 672450</p> <p>B-1329— B 390419 390473 B 891771 891900</p> <p>B-1330— B 390691 3</p>
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B-46—(Cont.)</p> <p>182, 203, 237, 494, 511, 530, 536, 552, 618, 739, 839, 840, 884, 885, 921, 983, 930001, 963, 999, 124, 230, 339, 382, 629, 652, 662, 672, 737, 777, 829, 965, 931006, 907, 955, 128, 533, 537, 565, 698, 730, 762, 902, 932080, 184, 206, 209, 211, 50—131110, B 479886, 52—116533, 57—175924, 978, 990, B 964857, 898, 904, 914, 950, 965007, 118, 145, 166, 247, 301, 303, 349, 380, 392, 402, 414, 434, 534, 558, 592, 597, 646, 59—85802, 859, 904, 911, 943, 910028, 950, 958, 161, 903661, 60—595007, B-66—B 181962, 963, 969, 972, 207375, 376, 347028, 147, 188, 209, 214, 907, 974, 997, 348754, 794, 797, 838, 876, 892, 927, 349038, 886, 147, 525138, 153, 183, B 644700, 716, 720, B 645396, 72—36586, B-73—173919, 920, 468035, 048, 074, 159, 239, 246, 368, 473919, 244, 975, 588422, 590042, B-90—16470, B 313831- 840, B 226745, B-95—259007, 612, 626, 676, B-98—352309, 317, 103—174118, B-107—152427, 428, 431, 379431, 456, 461, 495, B 510835, 840, 110—124868, 878, 806, 902, 973, 125065, 066, 082, 124, 214, 215, 222, 226, 236, 270, 302, 402, 445, 492, 502, 514, 532, 544, 552, 567, 583, 600, 602, 621, 644, 605, 667, 681, 682, 729, 789, 800, 813, 859, 877, 883, 976, 998, 126025, 049, 052, 072, 081, 089, 101, 111, 122, 151, 172, 190, 212, 223, 250, 338, 372, 412, 413, 186, 491, 493, 507, 571, 583, 587, 604, 621, 632, 651, 662, 670, 676, 678, 692, 698, 700, 719, 724, 733, 735, 739, 744, 758, 776, 779, 838, 841, 845, 851, 867, 907, 922, 927, 943, 944, 979, 993, 127093, 908, 930, 933, 945, 769256, 316, 320, 361, 116—150866, 122—15030, 176443, 124—234402, 539, 580, 708, 330970, 331143, 145, 285, 288, 377,</p>	<p>L. U. 124—(Cont.)</p> <p>441314, 152, B 669973, B 670005, 908-010, 017, 735003, 125—105570, 578, 129—383398, B-130—171537, 542, 574, 581, 629, 732, 763, 784, 790, 806, 833, 865, 880, 925, 998, 172016, 033, 042, 103, 132, 136, 170, 180, 211, 218, 229, 233, 240, 245, 259, 260, 314, 341, 348, 352, 361, 400, 405, 408, 420, 423, 471, 482, 510, 565, 585, 615, 649, 767, 811, 820, 865, 920, 935, 996, 173014, 041, 075, 085, 123, 248, 395279, 135—013788, 139—508070, B-145—154256, 275, 304585, 153—245373, B-160—B 110811, 812, 820, 822, 829, 2,8625-627, 669207, 875395, 999, 876195, 262, 316, 445, 489, 516, 630, 164—182346, 415, 561, 757, 183331, 746, 185918, 755254, 708, 761, 798-800, 770041, 177—18247, 301, 309, 371-380, 255292, 256756, 759, 798, 317227, 244, 890603, 471158, 165, 200, 191—2827, 194—118244, 190—585107, 123, 136, B 613418, B 813286, B-202—274338, 512, 566, 567, 601-610, 620, 631, 648, 660, 683, 705, 720, 742, 778, 781, 787, 794, 823, 833, 316807, B 401407, 521, 616292, 294, 319, 342, 346, 350, 368, 383, 388, 412, 418, 749976, B 779878, 899, 946, 949, B 818199, 201-203, 210—674963, 211—087468-470, B-212—705088, 706471, B 747127, 215—01828, 829, 223—767494, B-224—B 936206, 225—694424, B-234—B 469913, 244—130850, 943, 245—59772, 60086, 246—144455, 456, 629-9307, 975, 976, 249—191213, 259—38925, B-263—251220, 271—543939, 042, 052, 067, 069, 077, 115, 135, 139, 144, 160, 170, 177, 183, 269, 290, 315, 820556, 277—317497, 514, 552, 829, 929, 318041, 047, 190-200, 350875, 378481, 697, 732,</p>	<p>L. 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## MEXICO—SHOW WINDOW OF GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

(Continued from page 110)

but operated and managed by the work-  
ers of Mexico.

Mexicans are far more diversified, from  
region to region, than are the people of  
our country, whose area is four times as  
large. The spread between their very  
wealthy and their very poor is, propor-  
tionately, far greater there than here.  
The native Indian dialect of a citizen from  
one part of Mexico would be foreign to  
one coming from a different section.

Two significant forces making for such  
diversification are imbedded in the phys-  
ical and the climatic nature of the coun-  
try. Mexican mountains know no system  
or regularity. They do not lie in even folds  
or chains as do most of those in the United  
States. Valleys are numerous but small  
—green pockets hemmed in from the rest  
of the world. Mountain passes are few.

To the east lie the Sierra Madre Oriental,  
a continuation of our Rockies; to the west the  
Sierra Madre Occidental. Between these is

the high midland plateau of central Mexico,  
with delightful even temperature the year  
around, pleasantly warm by day and cool in  
the evening because of the altitude. A rainy  
season comes for three months in summer  
and early fall. Corn, tobacco, cotton, wheat  
and tomatoes are leading crops. Stock raising  
flourishes in this area.

But to the north the land is hot and arid,  
wasted away by generations of deforestation,  
endless winds and the Indians' treacherous  
staple, maize. Without elaborate fertilization,  
maize, still the basic foodstuff of Mexico, ex-  
hausts its soil in the space of two or three  
seasons, forcing its cultivators to move along  
in search of untouched lands. Little but cactus  
and sage thrives now in the barren wastes of  
the north.

To the south of the central plateau a zig-  
zag tumble of peaks juts across the continent  
from west to east, cutting the nation in two  
with an impenetrable barrier of stone and  
gaping canyons for countless centuries. Here  
stalks a magnificent procession of awe-inspir-  
ing active or snow-capped volcanoes, ending  
on the east with the mighty Orizaba, second  
highest peak on the North American conti-  
nent.

In the southern plains and along the nar-  
row strips beyond the coastal mountains the  
land is tropical and steaming. Here the great  
plantations produce bananas, coffee, rubber,  
cacao, pineapples, sugar cane and half the  
world's supply of sisal, from which hemp is  
made. The land is rich, but the climate inimi-  
cal to man.

When we understand all this, we no longer  
wonder that a strong sense of national unity  
and integration seemed slow to develop in  
Mexico. The natural resources of the country  
are immense. But all the forces of nature it-  
self have combined to keep the people of Mex-  
ico separated from each other.

Now in today's crisis, Mexico is awakening  
to her position as our neighbor to the south.

## UNITED NATIONS MOVE TOWARD COMMON PROGRAM

(Continued from page 111)

old age, disability and survivors' insur-  
ance for employers.

PANAMA recently improved its sys-  
tem of social insurance which includes  
health and maternity insurance, funeral  
costs, and old-age and disability benefits.



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No. 7



No. 9



No. 12



No. 10



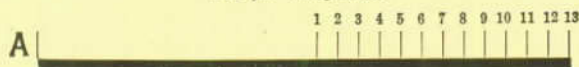
No. 2

## Price List In Large Variety

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	\$ .50	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50	Seal	5.00
Account Book, Treasurer's	.90	Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50	Traveling cards	free
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Rituals, extra, each	.25	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50	<b>FOR E. W. B. A.</b>	
Carbon for Receipt Books	.05	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75	Book, Minute	1.50
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50	Charters, Duplicates	.50
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75	Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75	Single Copies	.10
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50	Rituals, each	.25
Emblem, Automobile	1.25	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50	<b>JEWELRY</b>	
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75	No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	.80
Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 100	.20	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25	No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	.85
Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 100	.15	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25	No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.60
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50	Receipt Holders, each	.30	No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.60
Labels, Paper, Neon, per 100	.20	Receipt Holder, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, Smallest lot, 50	1.50	No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20	Per 100	3.00	No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.00
Labels, Paper, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40	No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.75
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Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50			No. 9—10 kt. Gold Vest Slide Charm	4.00
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